Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

Agents sending in subscriptions without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run. Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them.

VOL. XVIII., NO. 32. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908. PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

PLUTOCRACY'S TRIUMPH

Taft and Panic Makers Given Absolute Power.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION HILLQUIT'S VOTE SLUMPS.

Untutored Working Class "Loyal" to Their Oppressors—Looks Like Sweep for Taft—Solid South Broken Into—Democratic Party No Longer a National Institution—According to Meagre Returns, S. L. P. Vote Has Declined Some, and Debs' Vote, Compared with Four Years Ago, Does Not Seem to Have Increased.

As we go to press the returns indicate that the workingmen of the country, tutored by Gompersism, the capitalist press and pulpit, in the belief that the "interests of labor and capital are identical," have passed over to the keeping of plutocracy, as the source of knowledge, wisdom, and power, their end of the "mutual interest." The man who passed up to God the remedy for the panic conditions that his class and its agents precipitated is now to be the saviour from those conditions. William Howard Taft has been elected President of the United States.

New Jersey and most of the Central States seem to have gone for Taft by pluralities only slightly smaller than those given for Roosevelt in 1904. The solid South has also been broken into by the Republicans electing Congressmen. The Democratic party ceases to be a national political factor.

"Wage earners have remained loyal to the Republican party in this election just as they have in past elections," declared Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

After a campaign marked by its customary dauntlessness and fearlessness before all obstacles, the Socialist Labor Party in New York City polled a good vote on Nov. 3, although showing a slight falling off.

In the Ninth Congressional District De Leon polled 157 votes on Nov. 3, Hillquit, his opponent, got only 2,586, a loss of 1,000 from his vite two years ago. In this same district, the national vote was Gillhaus 82, Debs 1,449.

Complete returns for Greater New York and other towns and cities given below indicate that the Socialist Labor Party has in the main held its rugged square almost unbroken, while the vote polled by Debs seems at this time as if it would hardly maintain its figure of four years ago.

The official returns so far received are:

Totals for Greater New York.

	S. L. P.		S. P.	
	1908	1904	1908	1904
Manhattan and Bronx	1,119	3,565	15,110	16,472
Kings	628	1,268	8,832	6,902
Queens	92	202	1,726	1,288
Richmond ..	32	90	193	154
Totals ...	1,871	5,116	25,361	24,816

DEBS LOSES 34,000 IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, November 3.—The vote here was Gillhaus, 486; Debs, 13,434. Debs in 1904 had 47,743. This means a loss of 34,309.

Governor: Jenning, S. L. P., 3,606; Brower, S. P., 11,170. The Socialist party-ites look sick.

BUFFALO'S STRAIGHT VOTE.

Buffalo, November 4.—Returns here are very incomplete. In 35 out of a total of 100 districts, the Socialist Labor Party has 79 votes. These are straight ballots, Gillhaus and Armstrong receiving the same number.

20 in Newburg.

Newburg, N. Y.—The Socialist Labor ticket received 20 votes here. Debs received 40.

Oswego's Vote for Preston.

Oswego, N. Y., November 3.—The vote here was Gillhaus, proxy for Preston, [illegible]; Debs, 10.

BRIDGEPORT DOUBLES S. L. P. VOTE

Bridgeport, Conn., November 4.—This city increases the S. L. P. vote over 100 per cent. of that of 1904. In that year there were 71 votes cast for Corregan. This year Gillhaus polls 167. D.ebs in 1904 got 370; this election he receives 668.

Hartford's Good Showing.

Hartford, Conn., November 4. — The Socialist Labor Party more than doubled its vote of four years ago. In 1904 Corregan was given 71 votes; this year Gillhaus gets 162. The S. P. had 544 votes in 1904; this year they get 672.

Good for Milford.

Milford, Conn., November 4. — This town gave a good vote for the Socialist Labor Party as compared with that of the S. P. Gillhaus received 7 votes; Debs 9.

BOSTON GIVES GILLHAUS 277.

Boston, November 4.—Gillhaus polled 277 votes here according to unofficial reports. The S. P.'s total is 1,447.

S. L. P. In Holyoke.

Holyoke, Mass., November 4.—Gillhaus gets twenty-seven votes here, and Hoar, S. L. P. for Governor, seventy-three. Debs received 248, and Carey, S. P., for Governor, 318.

NEWARK'S GOOD VOTE.

Newark, N. J., November 4.—Morrie R. Preston (Socialist Labor), received 147 votes in Essex County. Returns received by the Socialist party show that Debs polls about 1,871 votes in Essex County this year as against 2,479 that he polled in 1904, a loss of 608 votes.

Jersey City.

Jersey City, N. J., November 4.—The S. P. of Hudson County claim to have increased their vote 1,000 over four years ago, when it was 2,860. In 1904 Debs polled 9,587 votes in the State and Corregan, S. L. P., had 2,680.

Rockaway, N. J.

Rockaway, N. J., November 4.—This township gives Debs, S. P., 10, and Gillhaus, S. L. P., 2 votes.

MEXICANS' CASE.

Magon, Villareal and Rivera May Get Hearing Soon.

Washington, November 2.—The Government to-day asked the Supreme Court to advance for early hearing the appeal of Magon, Villareal and Rivera, members of the alleged Mexican Revolutionary Junta at St. Louis, charged with organizing a military movement against Mexico.

The appellants were first arrested in St. Louis on charges of libel, but the case was baseless and it was soon dropped. Then the Mexican authorities asked their extradition on trumped-up charges of murder and robbery in that Republic, but again the case was dismissed for lack of proof. Finally, by a special effort of agents for the Mexican government, they were indicted in Arizona on the present charges.

When arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., they attempted to secure their release on a writ of habeas corpus.

The Federal Court denied the writ on the ground that the "indictment shows probable cause," and held them in $5,000 bail for removal to Arizona for trial. From this order they appealed to the Supreme Court and being unable to furnish bail they have been in jail at Los Angeles since August, 1907.

WOMEN COMPETITORS.

Why They Are Crowding Out Men In Certain Industries.

In certain occupations women, as they gain experience, will become increasingly dangerous competitors of men. Women are adepts in that subconscious reasoning which we call intuition. This explains the fact that the average woman is a better judge of character than the average man. Strength is direct and blunt, often brutal. Weakness learns tact and a diplomatic indirection. Strength relies upon itself; weakness learns to rely on its wits. Woman, as the "weaker vessel" has learned to observe, to divine, and to manage. With machinery the world's work is becoming less and less a matter of muscle and more and more a matter of brain. Under the new conditions man's superior physical strength counts for nothing in many occupations, while the finer nervous organization of woman, with all that it implies—alertness of attitude, quickness of perception, and nimbleness of action—stands her in good stead.—Josiah Strong, D. D., in The Homiletic Review (November.)

TAFT'S ELECTION

[Daily People, November 4.]

Given the sad and backward condition of things, the working class, and, together with them, that middle class that is being ground to dust into the camp of the proletariat, stood before the alternative of Taft or Bryan. One or the other was bound to befall—in either case a calamity.

The election of Bryan would mean a temporary arrest of that rapid progress of the capitalist disease that is marked with the wholesale confiscations of the property of small holders through cleverly engineered crises, along with the intensification of the exploitation of the proletariat. The election of Bryan would arrest the development only temporarily. The law of capitalism, to which Bryan renders cult as well as Taft, would soon break through all his quack restraining schemes. In the meantime, though suffering might be eased for some, the body social would continue in the feverish condition of a patient whom the malady threatens with death through inability to develop.—A calamitous condition.

On the other hand, the election of Taft would mean an acceleration of the capitalist disease. As far as that goes, such a consummation is beneficial. It is big with the promise of a shortening of the agony, and the safe reaching of that critical point when capitalist breakdown would be ready to be supplanted by the Socialist Republic. Nevertheless, due to the existing state of things, the election of Taft would mean encouragement to the upper plutocrats of the capitalist class. Such encouragement, and the deeds that such encouragement warrant one to expect, may have as fatal an effect as the arresting of the progress of the disease that would follow the election of Bryan. The plutocracy of the land already is reckless in their conduct. The encouragement they would receive from Taft's election would multiply their reckless disregard of even the forms of decency a thousand-fold. Already we have seen stupendous scandals accompanied with a brazenness that is appalling. Taft's election would be construed as a proof that the spring of the people's energy to protest, however blindly, was broken. What a crew with 500 per cent. profit in sight, through the perpetration of the high-handed frauds that blindly entrusted power enables them to perpetrate, will dare do, history is full of, and social science is eloquent upon. Taft's election would give encouragement to plutocratic malfeasance, with all that that implies.

Before this dire alternative the Nation has stood during the campaign that closed yesterday. Which was worse? It was a Hobson's choice of calamity. The calamity reads "Taft."

Whether such an ominous sign of the times will materialize in the full calamity that it portends, or whether the calamity will be conjured away, depends upon whether or not the phenomenon so often recorded in history will be repeated in our times—whether what has come to be known as the "Social Fragment" will rise in power, and speedily enough, and assume the reins of events.

The "Social Fragment" of our times is the SOCIALIST.

DEBS' OPPORTUNITY

[Daily People, November 1.]

After discounting all that is obnoxious in the "Red Special" there remains a sediment that is valuable to the Socialist Movement in America—and that element offers Mr. Debs the opportunity of his life.

True enough, no constructive speech can be made in a rush tour. True enough, Socialism needs a sounder foundation than the methods that attract and hold curious-gaping throngs. True enough, in short, the trajectory of the "Red Special" was characterized throughout by Noise. All this is true; but another thing is true also.

Socialism, 'tis true, is no merchandise: the theory of "advertising" is repulsive to a great historic movement: a great Social Revolution plows its own way by the force of its own soundness and vitality: the advertiser's tricks are foreign to the revolutionary concept. Yet circumstances alter cases, nor does all that looks like "advertising" consist of just "advertising." The plow that furrows the sod precedes and only in that sense "advertises" the sower and the seed. It prepares the ground for both. Given the circumstances of the social sod, so to speak, in America Debs's "Red Special" did the work of a mighty social plow—it prepared the public mind for Socialism: the word has ceased to be the bugaboo used by capitalist schemers: the word SOCIALISM has become a household word.

It has been well said that familiarity with the thought of a crime opens the way for its commission. If such is the psychology with crime, infinitely more so must it be with a regenerative Movement. Debs's "Red Special" familiarized the eyes and ears of the masses from one end of the country to the other, and, as never before, with the word SOCIALISM—the name of the impending great social and regenerative Revolution.

This is a work of no slight value. Shall its value shrink to a minimum, or shall it be utilized to its full extent and thereby multiplied a thousand-fold? In other words, shall the THING ITSELF—Socialism, the specific goal, together with the necessary means to its attainment—be raised to the prominence that the NAME alone has been raised to by the "Red Special"?

To do this is Debs's great opportunity—and that Debs can do, from the conspicuous advertised elevation he now occupies, by resigning in favor of Preston, the nominee for President of the Socialist Labor Party, whose proxy Gillhaus is on the ballot.

The S. L. P. nomination paid scant attention to the name, and all attention to the essence of Socialism. The nomination of Preston thrust forward the issue around which the real political battles of the future will rage with ever intenser heat, and around which the battle already is pivoted. That issue is the legality of the picket, involving the pregnant question whether the slaying, by a Union's picketman on duty, of an assailant who threatens his life is like the act of a detected burglar who slays the person he attempts to burglarize, or whether such an act is a legitimate exercise of the civic right of self-defense. That issue sums up the principle that, without the revolutionarily constructed Union, the revolutionary ballot is a hollow mailed glove, a mailed glove destitute of the warrior's hand to give it potency. Even more sharply will the line that divides the combatants separate those whose class interests demand impotent Unionism, stripped even of the right of self-defense, and those whose class interests and intelligence demand potent Unionism as the essential accompaniment of the ballot that proclaims the downfall of capitalism.

Preston, on the list of Presidential nominees, alone embodies this issue. He alone embodies the practical means towards Socialism; accordingly, he alone embodies the goal.

The common rocket, as it ascends skyward, draws the admiring gaze towards itself, but, once it has attained its zenith, starts downward again, a stick. The really admirable rocket is that which, after having drawn the public gaze by the brilliancy of its path upward, crowns the brilliant ascent by the far more brilliant shower of stars into which it explodes. Debs's withdrawal in favor of Preston would be an exhibition of the latter nature. Nothing else could, at this psychologic moment, impart to all that Preston stands for that conspicuousness that would mean the incalculable shortening of the agonizing period of transition from Capitalism to the Industrial or Socialist Republic.

* * *

N. B.—There are those, no doubt, who will read the above lines with the silly leer of the fatuous on their face. The time will come when the leer will make place for regret if the hint was not hearkened.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Taft says he now expects to see "a propmt return of prosperity." So do millions hope. The difference between the Tafts and the millions is that the former's prosperity is assured; while, with the latter, the hope is of the nature of that which is entertained by those who die in despair.

The capitalist press of the city, having used the candidates of the so-called Socialist party during the campaign for all they were worth in favor of Taft, now cast them aside like so many squeezed out lemons; they are not even done the courtesy of a casual mention.

And Sammy, how does he feel? He ought to feel proud. It is no little glory to a man to be able to say that he illustrates in his person the wisdom of Marx as applied to pure and simple blunderers. Did not Marx say the proletariat had nothing to expect from the radical bourgeois parties but a share of their defeats? Sammy has not lived in vain.

The "New Yorker Volkzeitung" of the morning after election shows all the marks of a night spent in drowning 1,500,000 spook votes and Hillquit's election phantasms in copious drafts of scab beer. Front page, first column, it announces: "A Good Increase"—and then follow figures, followed by moans to the effect that "the result falls somewhat short of expectations." Indeed results do fall short of "expectations," seeing that it very much looks as if this year's Debs vote will have hard work to be up to the vote of 1904.

Nor does the "Call" present a soberer aspect. Its issue of the same morning has a number of tid-bits. Here is one: "City Regains the Big Vote of 1904" in big headline type. Below come two columns of figures, one for 1908, the other, not for 1904, but for 1906! Thus the momentum of campaign flimflam carries the flim-flam beyond election.—And this is supposed to be "Socialist Journalism."

It is not Roosevelt alone who has his troubles. Nicholas of Russia also is a haunted man. The Duma met on Oct. 28. It is a carefully selected Duma. A Duma that was shifted through a fine shift. Nevertheless the irrepressible issue is up. How is the land to be apportioned and the crops so that the peasantry may live and yet not deprive the landlords of idle luxury? A hard question, up in all countries in different tunes, and all the tunes sung to the same refrain—Idlers Must Go!

Not without its significance is the circumstance that the Christian Socialists endorsed the Socialist party just at the time that the S. P. took a position that ruptures the brotherhood of man through its "hordes of Asia and Europe" declamation. After throwing light upon their "Socialism" by the declaration that "Jesus proclaimed Socialism," the Christian Socialists now throw light upon their "Christianity."

The fiery speeches—patriotic, religious, etc., etc.,—made in Congress in favor of statehood for New Mexico, should be collated and printed together with the renewed revelations that are being made of the laws engineered in Congress by the boosters for New Mexico to seize its lands. Sherman the Republican candidate for Vice-President, was a leading figure in the manoeuvres. Thus "patriotism," and "religion," as understood by capitalists, will ever be found to rest on plunder.

The attempt of the Taft Republicans to pull one set of shoemakers into the Republican parade, while the Bryan Democrats are pulling another shoemakers' set into the Democratic circus show, simply could not be were the shoemakers united on the economic field. Unity of economics secures unity of politics, and the two unities, combined into one, would leave no Republican and Democratic capitalists on their feet to try the job of tearing up the ranks of Labor.

Taft's voice, sinking more and more until he utterly collapsed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music meeting as he inveighed against "the insidious attacks against the power of the courts"—that sinking, sinking, sinking and final collapse is a pictorial representation of the fate in store for the "power" of the capitalist Courts.

Northern papers do not tire of declaiming against Negro lynchings in the South. Had they not better look at home and prevent Negro lynchings in the North?

I. W. W. CONFERENCE MEETS.

Well Attended—Locals from Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New York and Paterson Represented.

Paterson, November 2.—The I. W. W. Conference met here yesterday morning at the I. W. W. Headquarters, holding a morning and afternoon session.

Credentials were read for twenty-one delegates from Locals of Philadelphia, Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, New York and Paterson, of which eighteen were present. A number of letters were also received from other locals in different parts of the country, all heartily endorsing the object of the Conference.

The most important action of the Conference was to reduce the monthly per capita to five cents for locals and three cents to National Industrial Departments, and National Industrial Unions, the idea being that the money should be controlled locally for organizing purposes.

Paterson and New York were nominated for General Headquarters, the latter being chosen. The following were elected to form the temporary administration: General Secretary-Treasurer, Charles H. Chase, of New York; General Executive Board, A. J. Francis, New York; Wm. Glanz, Paterson, N. J.; R. McLure, Philadelphia; H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.; and Charles E. Trainor, Denver, Colo. All actions taken by the Conference will be submitted to referendum vote.

Steps were taken toward the publication of an official journal. The Constitution was gone over thoroughly and all amendments of the third annual convention were incorporated in the proper places. The G. E. B. was also ordered to draw up by-laws for local unions, and submit same to referendum along with the acts of the Conference.

A statement and appeal was ordered to be issued by the G. E. B., also a call for funds to put the administration on a working basis.

The Conference adjourned at about 6 p. m. The keynote during its sessions was to carry out the object and purposes of the I. W. W. Preamble, and this accounts for the great amount of work done during the brief sessions.

LABOR LIEUTENANTS

Demoralize Painters' Strike In New Orleans.

New Orleans, October 26.—The General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has come out in the interests of the contractors and helped to defeat the demands of the New Orleans union painters. It has done this by sending one of its organizers, James Sullivan, to this city to threaten the men that if they didn't recede from their demands, the board would call off the strike. The men, seeing that if they did not submit to the rascality of the executive board, their places would be filled by union scabs, they decided to accept the impositions of their "leaders."

Several weeks ago the painters demanded an eight-hour day, at 50 cents an hour, with a half holiday Saturdays. They did not expect to gain all these demands, but thought they could win the eight-hour day, Saturday half holiday and $3.20 per day. They applied to headquarters for a strike permit. But the leaders were opposed to a strike and sent organizer Sullivan to prevent the men going out.

Sullivan came to New Orleans and began looking up the constitution of the Painters and Decorators to find some clause which he could use against the men. This he could easily do, since the document is a veritable Chinese puzzle. He found a passage which according to his interpretation was against the strike. But he found out that he was not the only one who could interpret things.

Other members interpreted Sullivan's purpose, and one of these made a splendid attack and expose of Sullivan and the headquarters clique. "We have been paying," said this member, "to headquarters an average of $1,000 per year, and now, when we want to better our condition a little the administration sends a man here to discourage us. The administration officers see to it that they get their $5 per day and expenses; they have steady employment, while we painters must lose time because of the weather conditions and for other reasons. Yet when we ask for a little something these leaders turn their backs upon us. What is the Executive Board in its position for if not to help its membership?"

Sullivan began to feel uneasy from the lashing which he had to take. He tried to repair what damage he could. He stated he had seen some contractors and had been offered $3.20 for the eight-hour day and a whole day Saturday. He said he could get headquarters to sanction these terms. But if the men would not agree to these conditions the strike would be called off. In this manner he whipped the men into giving up their original demands and also what they were sure they would gain. Three-fourths of the men voted to accept the terms.

Thus this organization, which is supposed to be a labor organization, is run against the interests of its members. The leaders are more concerned for the interests of the contractors.

Later this same Sullivan was sent to San Antonio, Texas, on a similar mission. The painters there were about to go on strike, but headquarters wanted the strike prevented. Organizer Sullivan did the trick and threw cold water upon the plans of the San Antonio members.

When the men here in New Orleans started to look for the contractors to sign according to Sullivan's promises, they could not find them. This inflamed the men and they threatened to lynch Sullivan if he showed his person. He quietly made his disappearance.

On October 22 a communication was received from headquarters which commanded the local to call off the strike. But the men voted to continue the fight for their first demands.

One lesson which this strike should teach to the men is that the style of unionism which they follow is hopelessly unable to produce any beneficial results for them. They must learn that the A. F. of L. and all the high priests in it are a mill stone around the neck of labor. It is hoped that all painters give these outrages their serious attention and that they decide to join a movement along modern lines, along industrial lines, and fire out the grafters now upon their backs.

Member L. 116.

The New York "Evening Post" of rifle-diet-to-workingmen fame, dismisses the problem of the unemployed with this jaunty sentence: "All can see evils; few can prescribe effective remedies." How could the class whom the "Evening Post" speaks for accept as effective the Socialist remedy which abolishes out-of-workship—a condition under which capitalism would shrivel. Such a remedy is utterly "ineffective." It leaves no room for the "rifle-diet."

PRESTON'S "CRIME"

PROOF THAT HIS CONVICTION WAS DEMANDED TO SATISFY MINE SPECULATORS.

State Prosecutors Openly Ask Court to Sentence Union Picket to Appease Mine Owners and to Attract Timid Capital—Attorney Hilton Exposes Scheme.

Tonopah, Nev., October 22. — That Morrie R. Preston, the nominee for President by the convention of the Socialist Labor Party, and whom August Gillhaus is the proxy for on the ballot, not because he was guilty of any wrongdoing, but because his imprisonment was demanded by the mining speculators of Nevada, is shown by the argument made by counsel for the state who asked for Preston and Smith's conviction. In their address to the Court, counsel for the prosecution plainly stated that the sentence of the defendants was demanded so as to "attract" capital to invest in the state's "industries," which are mostly wild-cat mining propositions.

O. N. Hilton, attorney for Preston and Smith, brings out these facts in his brief asking for a retrial of the imprisoned men. Hilton called the Court's attention to the fact that the state's counsel asked for conviction not because of any guilt, but in order to sacrifice the men to the desires of the capitalists of the state.

In the brief of M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith vs. The People of the State of Nevada, Defendants in Error, Attorney Hilton says on page 60 of the brief: "Again without rebuke from the Court, counsel for the state were permitted to and did say in substance this:

"'You must convict the defendants because such a conviction will tend to cause people living outside of Nevada to invest their money in this state and to bring great prosperity. Convict these men as an example, not because of individual guilt, but SACRIFICE them, if need be, to secure the general prosperity of Nevada.'"

LONDON LETTER

BRITISH RULING CLASS HARASSED BY THE UNEMPLOYED.

Suffragists Warned That They Are Encouraging Unemployed Demonstrations — Parliament and London County Council Meetings "Disturbed" by Members Who Cry Out for Relief for Starving People—Rt. Hon. John Burns, Once Hailed as Labor Leader, Opposes "Lavish" Relief for Unemployed.

London, October 22.—Now it is the women suffragists who are again raising the dickens. One of them really had the audacity to enter the House of Commons and cross the dread Bar, where no stranger may stand except at the summons of the Speaker to answer for some offence against the majesty of Parliament. The learned members were gravely discussing cigarette smoking on the clauses of the Children's Bill which prohibit the smoking of cigarettes in a public place by children under the age of sixteen. The members were startled as the woman ran in among them, but she was hustled out by two attendants, shouting as she went: "Votes for Women!" then the cigarette debate went dreamily on.

The suffragists carried out their long proclaimed "rush" on the Commons. A handful of women called out a crowd that took 5,000 police to handle. It was a wild night throbbing with excitement. Many arrests were made and there was much brutality on the part of the police.

The prominent newspapers are calling upon the suffragists to desist. They are told that the industrial depression is causing enough disquiet without them adding to it, and that by calling crowds into the streets they are encouraging the unemployed to do likewise. The Government sees this danger and is likely to handle the arrested leaders severely.

The unemployed problem continues to keep the ruling class on the rack. The first meeting of the London County Council after the Recess was the occasion of an unemployed demonstration, and ended in uproar. Frank Smith moved the suspension of the Standing Orders in order to bring forward a motion on unemployment which had been ruled out of order. The chairman refused to entertain the motion: but Mr. Smith continued to speak, unemployed deputations in the galleries cheering hoarsely. The galleries were cleared, and a recess taken, but on the resumption of business Mr. Smith continued to speak, refusing to stop. The chairman ordered him removed; then there was scuffling and confusion, another brief adjournment, and finally the sitting was suspended altogether, without any of the business of the day being transacted.

A while ago the unemployed were referred to the Poor Houses for assistance, but as these are choked something else must be done. The Government is issuing calls for voluntary subscriptions, the purpose in this being to keep the idea away from the unemployed that they have any right to expect relief. They don't want the workers to look toward the tax fund, so "sweet charity" is to be the method of handing out the doles.

The Government is blamed for not at once announcing a clear and firm policy in regard to the unemployed; its weakness in dealing with the question is sure to cause endless trouble, say the critics. The Labor members are forcing to the front the "right to work," the right to life, and the existing Poor Law cannot meet that demand. Mr. Churchill tells us that if there is such a right as the "right to work," there is not much use in proclaiming it apart from its enforcement; and when it is enforced there is no need to proclaim it. He then plays the demagogue and asserts that of course Government has certain responsibilities towards honest and law-abiding citizens.

The troubles confronting the ruling class are causing them to look in various directions as to the cause. The latest of their discoveries is that the machinery of government is too weak. The House of Commons is becoming too much subject, they think, to the masses. The House of Lords, that ghost of the feudal assembly, is really a weak body and not of the times. The clamor now is for a second chamber with a "real claim to the respect and confidence of the nation." The hope of the ultra-capitalists is a body like the United States Senate, and it may not be long before we hear a clamor from a new quarter for the reconstruction of the House of Lords.

Mr. Lloyd George, who panders to the multitude, declared at Swansea that Great Britain is the richest country in the world and that he could name twelve men whose average income during the worst days of depression would suffice to maintain in comfort at least fifty thousand workmen and their families. This set the statisticians busy and they "find," that while the masses here are poor the rich are not rich. Great Britain is poor, they say; labor is killing the birds that lay the golden eggs; British industries are being bought by foreigners; the London "tubes" were built by foreign capital; the most valuable pictures and other works of art are constantly going out of the country. The workers are warned that their conduct is hastening the decay of industry and consequently increasing unemployment and pauperism.

The opening of Parliament was also the occasion of an unemployed demonstration. Great crowds assembled and 5,000 police were on duty around the House of Commons. Victor Grayson created an uproar by refusing to subside when his motion to move adjournment of the House to discuss the unemployed problem was ruled out of order. He refused to be bullied or have the House waste its time talking about the Licensing Bill when people were starving in the street. Shouting denunciations of well-fed, satisfied members he was removed by order of the Speaker.

Will Thorne, another M. P., has been summoned to answer for his advice to the unemployed :"You won't get much by rushing the House, rush the bake-shops; it may mean imprisonment, but you will be better off than you are now." The trouble with Mr. Thorne was that he spoke with disrespect of John Burns, who has become a conservative force against labor. At Tynemouth Burns gave vent to denunciation of the habits of drinking and gambling amongst the people as the most important factors in unemployment. The Rt. Hon. John is opposed to "lavish" relief for the unemployed. He said that it would take a hundred years for the people to gain anything, their own ignorance and prejudices and bad habits standing in the way. Thorne called Burns a traitor to labor. Grayson, too, has gotten after Burns. John Burns in his day made speeches in Trafalgar Square, and now he sits in judgment upon the unemployed and their interests; sitting so hard upon them that the conservatives are thanking their stars that in the hands of John Burns, the "labor leader," their interests are secure. The Socialists and labor men are now telling the workers what "The People" years ago discovered, and that is that John Burns is a labor fakir, a traitor to labor and flunkey to capitalism.

STOCK UP YOUR BOOK SHELF.

Herewith are given the titles of a few works that are classics and great value for the money. A dollar spent upon a good book is never wasted. "Man does not live by bread alone:

MAN IN THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner. It describes Man as "a being not put upon the earth accidentally by an arbitrary act, but produced in harmony with the earth's nature, and belonging to it as do the flowers and fruits to the tree which bears them." ....Cloth, $1.00

MARTYRDOM OF MAN (THE.) By Winwood Reade. This book is a very interestingly pictured synopsis of universal history, showing what the race has undergone—its martyrdom—in its rise to the present plane. It shows how war and religion have been oppressive factors in the struggle for liberty, and the last chapter, of some 500 pages, describes his intellectual struggle from the animal period of the earth to the present, adding an outline of what the author conceives would be a religion of reason and love. ....Cloth $1.00

FORCE AND MATTER: or, Principles of the Natural Order of the Universe. By Prof. Ludwig Buchner, M. D. A scientific and rationalistic work of great merit and ability. One cloth volume $1.00

EVOLUTION OF MAN. By Ernst Haeckel. This book has pleased buyers immensely. When you learn that the illustrations alone number 408 you will get some idea of the book. Cloth $1.00, by mail 20c. extra.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

FLEET IN SYDNEY

HIGH JINKS FOR OFFICERS; MEN TRAMP STREETS.

Business People of All Kinds Looked for Raking in Profits — Socialist Labor Party Seizes Opportunity to Address Workers—"Jackies" Attend Meeting.

Sydney, N. S. W., September 1.—The U. S. Atlantic squadron arrived in Sydney, N. S. W., on August 20, and departed on August 27, for Melbourne, Victoria. For months previously preparations were made by the Sydney capitalists to fittingly receive the armed bulwarks of American capitalism. The press unitedly worked the people up to a frenzy of anticipation; two public holidays being proclaimed by the Government, the capitalist's Executive, viz., 20th of August, day of arrival, and 24th of August, review of the American and Australian troops. Fully 250,000 people lined the foreshores of the harbor and adjacent coast to welcome the fleet on its arrival. The city was extensively decorated and illuminated by night.

It was a splendid opportunity, and was seized upon, to work up the craze of militarism in the wage slave class, thereby protecting their masters' property. Vice-royalty and her plutocratic satellites organized balls and brilliant assemblies, banquets, etc., in honor of the officers—the fleet wage slaves were relegated to the streets of the city where the saloons entrapped them or were received by vice in the Tenderloin districts.

August 20th was a day of brilliant sunshine. The progress of the fleet along the coast from Botany Bay to the giant headlands of Sydney was a grand, imposing and memorable spectacle, a monument of the collective toil of the United States working class, an acme of perfection evolved by bygone collective human labor. As mighty engines of destruction, terrible bulwarks of capitalism, it was an appalling spectacle.

The sailors of the fleet were granted liberty ashore in batches; they were not admitted to "society" functions; they had to fraternize with the "common herd" to which they belonged. They conducted themselves admirably despite the fact that the saloons and dens of prostitution were ready at all points to receive them.

The ships, riding placidly at anchor in the spacious harbor, formed a beautiful picture, the white painted vessels scintillating brilliantly in the spring sunshine, set off by numerous islets, and the foliage of the shore. Backed up by tower, minaret, and dome of the distant city, the sight formed a vivid contrast to the city's hidden slum areas, created by that vampire capitalism, where its working class victims eke out their lives in poverty's cruel embrace.

On Sunday, August 23, the Socialist Labor Party held a successful meeting in the Domain. Comrade Dobson dissected capitalism's reception of the fleet, and defined the position of our fellow wage-slaves manning that fleet as existing for the subjugation of their class and the forcing of markets for the surplus products of the United States.

Comrade Moroney followed with a telling indictment of the hellish system which forces the workers to sell their labor power in disastrous competition in the labor markets of the world, and pointed out that the wage slave class interests are identical the world over.

Comrade Ring pointed out how the capitalist class kept the workers divided over side issues, aided by platform, press and pulpit; ignorance and superstition being fostered thereby, while the capitalists were class conscious and unitedly agreed in working class exploitation, firmly entrenched behind the bulwarks supplied by the working class, viz., armies, navies and police forces of the world.

Comrade Mackenzie then took a hand. Mac is just fresh from the seat of war in the United States. His American accent attracted a considerable number of the "Jackies" who evinced keen interest.

He gave a splendid address, dealt in a masterly manner with the stirring wage wars in Colorado and other states of the union; traced the history of capitalism and its progress in the United States from the founding of independence, gave many humorous, yet tragic, episodes in his experiences, and traced the progress of Socialism in the United States. He gave an outline of the history of the iniquitous A. F. of L., and also traced the development of capitalism in every land he visited from Great Britain through the United States to Australia. He urged all present to join the Socialist Labor Party and I. W. W., thereby helping to bring the working class emancipation nearer. This address was much appreciated. It was one of the most successful meetings of the season.

A military and naval review was held on August 24, in Centennial Park of the American and Australian troops. The opportunity was seized upon by the capitalists to work up enthusiasm for a powerful standing army in Australia, not necessarily for an outside foe, but to be used against working class rebellion in Australia.

The "Jackies" spent their slavery pittance freely in the city. Many took trips in the cars to the suburban areas, while others hired horses, autos and vehicles of various descriptions.

There is a brighter era dawning for the S. L. P. in Australia, many I. W. W. clubs being formed, finally to bring about the launching of the I. W. W. in Australia.

The party is now actively preparing for the Federal Elections of 1909, when the full bunch of S. L. P. Senatorial candidates will be submitted to the electors.

In 1906, out of about 200,000 electors for the state of New South Wales, our party secured a block vote of 10,289. We hope to considerably augment our voting strength in 1909.

Comrade Ferguson.

SOME QUESTIONS BRIEFLY PUT.

By Mary Solomon.

Socialism does not mean the division of wealth among all members of society. It is not the purpose of Socialism to do away with the government. Socialism will not destroy the home. Socialism will not rob anyone of the opportunity to preach or practice any religion. One cannot be a Socialist before he understands these few important and often misrepresented points.

Capitalism, the system of to-day, means division. It means that the workers, in order to keep their employers in idleness and luxury, must produce enormous wealth. This wealth must be divided. One part, that is, the smallest part, goes back to the producer in the shape of wages. The other part, that is the larger part, is retained by the employer under the name of profits. Besides the division of wealth, capitalism must of necessity create division of interests, hence division of classes. It creates the capitalist class, with their interest large profits and the perpetuation of the capitalist system on the one hand, and the working class, with their interests higher wages, shorter hours of work and the final aim the overthrow of the capitalism system, on the other hand.

As their interests cannot be reconciled, because they are entirely antagonistic, a fierce struggle between the capitalist class and the working class must be the result. This struggle the Socialists call the class struggle. They recognize that wherever capitalism exists there must also exist two distinct classes: the capitalist class, the owners of the tools of production and the means of transportation on the one hand, and the tool-less workers, with nothing but their physical power applicable to the machinery of production on the other hand. They rightfully hold that Labor produces all wealth. If one wants to enjoy wealth he must labor. If one enjoys wealth without having labored for it it is obvious that he has robbed the one who did labor. And that is precisely the function of the employer of labor, the capitalist of to-day. It is impossible for the worker to buy back all he produced with the small sum received in wages. Things run their course until one day we are confronted with a panic. Different reasons are given for it. Overproduction is one. But in truth, all that is produced could be consumed if only the producers received enough in wages to buy their product back. It is impossible for the capitalist to pay the worker in wages the value of his product, for the reason that the capitalist would thereby deprive himself of the profits extracted out of the total amount of wealth produced by labor.

A capitalist may be a hundred miles from the mill or factory he owns and it would not make any difference to him. His capital—the machinery—works and yields his profits. It does make a difference, however, if the worker stays or is forced to stay away from the factory. All the worker owns is ability to labor, embodied in him, which he must himself deliver in person, to the factory. Labor therefore cannot be separated from the laborer. The working class must own the tools with which they work. That is impossible under capitalism. Capitalism must be abolished, and the Co-operative Commonwealth, a system which must assure every able-bodied member of society of work and the right to enjoy the full product of his labor, established.

Capitalism, after forcing the workingmen into wage slavery, has called the working women out of their homes into department stores, mills and factories. But it did not stop at that. Capitalism found use also for the children of the toilers. And now the capitalists enjoy the profits they can grind out of their holy trinity—the man, the woman and the child wage slave. Socialism, they claim, will destroy the home. The capitalist truly may be deprived of as many homes as he has to-day; but the worker surely shall have a home. As far as the wage slaves are concerned, they need not fear for their homes. They have no homes to speak of.

Truth, Love and Justice are the true precepts of all true religion. By depriving the workers of leisure, capitalism deprives them of their religion. Leisure is indispensable to the cultivation of the spirit. Truth is adored by noble minds. Love is cherished by noble hearts. Justice is practiced by noble souls. Culture only can create noble minds and a civilized humanity. Capitalism is too materialistic to leave room for spiritual life. Socialism will help to build a better humanity through the material and spiritual freedom it will afford to society. It may be asked, what can one feeble woman do toward Socialism? To this I answer in the words of Ben Johnson:

"It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald and sear,
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night,—
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures life may perfect be."

50-CENT BOOKS.

Origin of the Family, Engels.
Positive School Criminology, Ferri.
Ethics and the Materialist Conception of History, Kautsky.
Social and Philosophical Studies, Lafargue.
Socialism, Positive and Negative, La Monte.
Revolution and Counter Revolution, Marx.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution, Vandervelde.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

TWO PICTURES

By K. Kildare, Knoxville, Tenn.

For aeons of time priests, pharisees, and princes have oppressed and plundered the poverty-stricken, ignorant, and miserable poor, and because of this the rulers, in fear for their stolen property and privileges, have contemplated the misgoverned masses with a degree of dread amounting to dementia. In constant apprehensions of well-merited eruptions, the classes have always regarded the masses as their criminal enemies, and poverty as synonymous with crime, sedition and violence. The slightest divergence from the path of rectitude by a delinquent proletarian has been magnified a thousand-fold and the offender punished to the full extent of their malevolent laws. An offence figuratively the size of a mustard seed has assumed the proportions of a Chimborazo, while all the good works, virtues, and the exercise of a generous and unparalleled patience in their msiery have been ignored. On the other hand, the vices of the parasitic rich have been extenuated, their vicious venality, debauchery, and demoralizing depravity have been glossed over with honeyed words and smiles of adulation as the venial vagaries of high-spirited youth.

A fictitious value was set upon money. Theft met with the barbarous punishment of death. National sanction was given to the opinion that the possession of property accredited to its owner as the darling of the gods and provided him with the protection of armies of archangels; that property, the pleasure provider, friend finders, and anchorage for arrogation, was sacred as the keys of paradise, and the transgressor against its hallowed laws—the poor wretch who stole a loaf, a turnip, or a sheep—had his vile neck stretched in a trice on the Christian gibbet graciously provided by our magnanimous "betters." Then, as now, money counted. The sanctuary of a man's home could be invaded, misery and dishonor brought to his domestic hearth by pollution of the honor and purity of those nearest and dearest to him, yet the lecherous wretch who was responsible for the infamy could only be mulcted in pocket. Thus happiness, honor and virtue were far more cheaply rated than the carcass of a sheep! Yes, and even to-day—even in these days of advanced enlightenment, civilization, and progress, our wise and righteous laws consign the petty thief to a verminous dungeon while the co-respondent and seducer escapes with the payment of a sum of money, and a ridiculously disproportionate sum at that. Adultery and seduction is not so severely punished as larceny because a man's wife is only flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, whereas pelf is supposedly the soul of his very soul.

Thus does the tinsel, and stucco, and lacquer of riches transcend the virtue of Cato and the integrity of Aristides.

As the sleek and smug shareholder sits in his luxurious chair and complacently scans the morning paper, does he possess the logical faculty to link that product of mental and manual labor to the pallid faces of the printers, papermakers, and other craftsmen who are being slowly murdered in their ill-ventilated and poisonous work-shops?

That fashionably-attired, bejeweled lady of supercilious air who refers with a disdainful curl of the lip to "those horrid work-people," does she connect her gorgeous apparel with the blood and the sweat of the underpaid labor that is woven into the texture? Does she link the brilliant gloss and artistic design of that pretty teacup from which she sips with the life sacrifice of the wretched women and children who labor in the potteries?

That aldermanic proportioned railway director now so intensely interested in dividends will raise his plutocratic brow with an air of injured dignity when he is requested to reduce the awful list of daily casualties by granting a shorter work-day to his employes. Unmindful is he to the indissoluble connection between overwork and efficiency. He heeds not the wear and tear of human machinery, for flesh and blood are cheap. He risks his money, he says, but the worker risks his life. Whose risk is greatest?

The shareholder renders no useful service, mentally or manually. The worker toils for long hours, week in and week out, to create wealth. Who is entitled to the greatest share of that wealth? If distinctions in the division of wealth are to be made, surely the producing class, the real backbone of the social body and life givers of the community should enjoy the preferences and privileges, but what do we find instead? That they have to bear the whole burden of our social evils, that they are disinherited and their products are the property of their oppressors; that the means of production, without which no production is possible, are also owned by others, and, as a result, they are forced to sell their labor for whatever pittance the owners condescend to give. Hence the very class that can rightly claim the greatest benefits from society is submerged in poverty, starvation, degradation and widespread misery. Crushed in cruel bondage, they now begin to cry out against such awful conditions. Their slogan is "Socialism!"

NEW BUTTONS.

We have a new style of emblem button, red enameled, gold finish, at 50 cents each.

We also have a new supply of the red celluloid button, at five cents.

The bronze button at 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

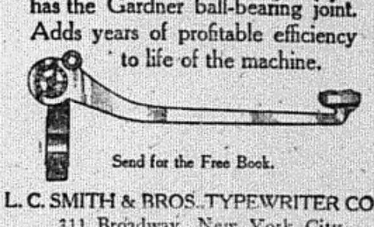
Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

"ALL THE WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT"

Ball-Bearings—wear-defying, frictionless. Every typebar of the

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER

has the Gardner ball-bearing joint. Adds years of profitable efficiency to life of the machine.



Send for the Free Book.

L. C. SMITH & BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
311 Broadway, New York City

Special Offer

$1.50 BOOK FOR 65c.

The New Harmony Movement

. . By . .
GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

A work from which the Socialist can gather instruction and draw encouragement.

Cloth, 400 Pages,
Illustrated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

History. EUGENE SUE'S Fiction.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE
OR
HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES

A FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

7 Volumes on Sale. 12 More in Course of Publication.

THE GOLD SICKLE......	50c.	THE BRANDING NEEDLE	50c
THE BRASS BELL........	50c.	THE INFANT'S SKULL...	50c.
THE PONIARD'S HILT....	75c.	THE PILGRIM'S SHELL...	75c.
THE IRON TREVET......	75c.		

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York

UNION "CONTRACTS"

LABOR COMPELLED TO SIGN SUCH INSTRUMENTS BY THE WHIP OF HUNGER, AND THEREFORE UNDER DURESS.

From De Leon's Speech on the Preamble.

What is a "contract?" I am not going to give you any Socialist definition of the term. The term has nothing to do with Socialism. It is a term the meaning of which has grown up with the race's experience. The definition I shall give is the law-book definition. It is the definition accepted and acted upon in all the Courts of Equity. A contract is an agreement entered into by two equal parties; a contract is an agreement entered into between peers; a contract is an agreement entered into by two freemen. Where the parties to a thing called a contract fall within these categories, they are said to be of contracting mind and power, and the document is valid; where that which is called a contract lacks any of these essential qualities, especially if it lacks them all, the thing is null, void and of no effect; it is a badge of fraud of which he is guilty who imposes the contract upon the other. Let me illustrate:

Suppose that some Minneapolis agent of a lecture bureau, anxious to secure my invaluable services as a speaker for this evening, had written to me to New York, asking for my term; and suppose I had answered that I would come for $500. He would have written back wanting me to come down a peg or so. I would have replied. Suppose that after considerable chaffering I had agreed upon $400 and he had yielded, whereupon a document would have been drawn up reading somewhat like this:

"John Jones, party of the first part, and Daniel De Leon, party of the second part, have mutually covenanted and agreed that the party of the second part will deliver an address in Minneapolis on the 10th day of July, and the party of the first part will pay the party of the second part for his services the sum of $400 in U. S. currency."

This document being signed would be a contract. If on the appointed day I came, delivered the goods, and John Jones failed to pay me, I would have a just cause of action against him for breach of contract; if, on the other hand, I failed to put in an appearance, he could sue and recover damages from me on the ground of my breach of contract. Whatever people may think of the steepness of my price, the contract would stand. It would stand—why? Because both he and I were both free to accept or reject; neither of us acted under compulsion; we were both FREE AGENTS.

But, now, suppose that, instead of writing, he came down to New York, rushed into my office, whipped a Colt's horse-pistol out of his hip-pocket, cocked and held it with the muzzle an inch from my head, and said: "Sign this!" laying before me a sheet of paper containing this legend:

"John Jones, party of the first part, and Daniel De Leon, party of the second part, have mutually covenanted and solemnly agreed and bound themselves as follows, to wit: that the party of the second part will deliver an address in Minneapolis on the 10th day of July, and the party of the first part will pay the party of the second part for his services the sum of five cents, which sum of five cents the party of the second part hereby acknowledges to be a liberal payment for his services, the said sum being agreed upon after a friendly and mutual understanding between the said party of the first part and the said party of the second part."

Would I sign? Why, of course, I would. I would sign above, below, to the right, to the left. I would never stop signing. I would keep on signing like a "moving picture," until that pistol was removed from its close proximity to my temple.—THAT IS THE SITUATION OF LABOR WHEN IT SIGNS "CONTRACTS."

Now, say, that he, John Jones, returns to Minneapolis with the "contract" in his pocket, and a glow of righteous, patriotic contentment on his face. Say he hires a hall, prints and circulates posters announcing the meeting and address, and inserts advertisements in the papers; say he even pays the bills, and does not cheat in that also. The day of the meeting, the hour arrives—but not I. The hall fills—but not with me. Hour upon hour passes—whoever else may be there, I am absent. The audience storms at him; calls him names; insists upon and gets its admission moneys back. Say that, indignant at my "breach of contract," John Jones were to institute a suit for damages against me. What would happen? He would be thrown out of court for a swindler, he might even be prosecuted for "assault with intent to kill." That "contract" is null, void and of no effect; it is a badge of fraud of which he is guilty; it is all that because I was not FREE, because he held me under duress.—EXACTLY SO WITH THE WORKINGMAN WHO SIGNS "CONTRACTS"; EXACTLY SO WITH THE CAPITALIST WHO EXTORTS THEM. The workingman does not stand upon a footing of equality with the capitalist; he is not of contracting mind and power with the employer. The latter holds over him the whip of hunger that the capitalist system places in the hands of the master, and with the aid of which he can cow his wage slave into acquiescence. Why, among themselves, and even in their public utterances, when anger throws them off their guard, the apologists for capitalism blurt out the fact that "only the lash of hunger" can keep the workingman in the treadmill. At the bar of man and of justice the "contracts" that Labor sign are null, void and of no effect. And yet what do we see? The spectacle is of such daily occurrence that it has assumed the nature of a "system," of a deliberate manoeuvre, indulged in by employers jointly with their Labor-Lieutenants to paralyze the Labor Movement; aye, worse yet, to give it the aspect of a rat-pit.

This is the way it works. Say I am a railroad magnate. I make my "schedules" or contracts, not with all my employes together, but with each craft separately,—and there cannot be too many autonomous crafts among them to suit me. Incidentally, let me call your attention to the circumstance that the A. F. of L. is steadily disintegrating its national and international Unions into autonomous crafts. Its candle-holders endeavor to make much out of some few exceptional instances, in order to make it appear that "the A. F. of L. itself is steadily becoming industrialist." The increasing volume of jurisdictional feuds tells the opposite tale. As I proceed you will be able to appreciate the meaning of the absolute craft autonomy tendency that manifests itself in the A. F. of L. But to return. I make my separate contract with each of the separate crafts engaged on my railroad line—and there cannot be too many of them to suit me. My contract with my locomotive engineers is drawn up to expire, we shall say, on April 15; my contract with my switchmen is drawn up to expire on September 3; my contract with my firemen is drawn to expire, say, on January 21; my contract with my trainmen is drawn up to expire, say, on November 30;—and so forth, down the line of as many crafts as pure and simple Unionism splits my workingmen into, and it can't split them into too many for my comfort. Each separate craft being tied up with a separate contract, expiring on a separate date, I got the industry at my mercy. Say that, "contract" or no "contract," obedient to that underlying law of the capitalist endless screw; that economic law that neither capitalist nor his class can rein in; that relentless economic law which dictates their conduct in their wrestlings with one another and that causes the capitalists to interpret these contracts to suit themselves;—say that my switchmen are driven to rebellion and strike. What do I do? I telephone to my chief Labor-Lieutenants—the Presidents, Grand Chiefs and Superlative Secretaries of the national Unions—and, simultaneously, I touch the button, and set the press agoing, both the capitalist newspapers and the Labor papers, so-called, edited by the pupils of the Civic Federation. My Labor-Lieutenants hasten to respond to my call. Like black birds, they hie themselves to the scene from the four quarters of the compass. And then, to the orchestration of: "Infamous men, they have broken their contracts! Scandalous men, they have violated their sacred agreement!" and more to this effect from the press that I have set agoing, and that causes every old woman of both sexes and of all ages to look askance at my striking switchmen as so many serpents under the grass,—to the tune of that artificial concert my national Labor-Lieutenants fall to work. They do not turn their attention to the men on strike; these contract-breaking miscreants are below the contempt of my virtuous Labor-Lieutenant. They call around them the men in the other departments—engineers, firemen, conductors, etc.—and with the aid of their understrappers, the local skates, address them in this language:

"Behold yonder sinks of inquity: They have broken their contracts! It is a wonder the lightning of heaven does not come down and blast them. Surely the bones of the patriotic founders of this Republic are rattling in their graves at the discovery that there can be such lawless men encumbering this soil of freedom. Look at 'em! They broke their con-tracts! Surely YOU will not do the same? Surely YOU will not be so base! Surely YOU will be true!"

And the men thus addressed cross their arms over their manly chests, and bowing low to the Goddess of Contract, that has been conjured up before them for the occasion, make answer:

"Not we! WE shall be loyal to our word. WE shall respect our agreements. WE shall not break our sacred contracts!"

Which, translated into English, means—"WE SHALL SCAB IT UPON OUR FELLOW WAGE SLAVES." And they do! And thus we have seen Union locomotive engineers scabbing it upon Union firemen; and Union firemen scabbing it upon Union brakemen, and Union brakemen scabbing it upon Union switchmen, down the line; and we have seen all of these jointly scabbing it upon Union trolleymen and upon all manner of other Unionmen on strike by transporting either the militia and military to dragoon the workers into submission, or the hungry unemployed to take the places of the men who went out. Thus we have seen Union molders scabbing it upon machinists; Union machinists scabbing it upon Union elevatormen; Union cigarmakers upon waiters; Union waiters upon brewers; Union brewers upon glucose workers; Union teamsters upon carpenters; Union bricklayers upon garmentworkers; Union softcoal miners upon hardcoal miners,—and so down to the very last and least of the craft organizations, and all against each. It is a fact, deep with significance, though it seems to escape the observation of superficial observers, that it is not the UNORGANIZED SCAB who breaks the strikes, but the ORGANIZED CRAFT that really does the dirty work; and thus they, each of whom, when itself involved in a strike, fights like a hero, when not themselves involved, demean themselves like arrant scabs; betray their class—all in fatuous reverence to "contracts."

NO BUSINESS BOOM.

Reports from Machinists Trade Rend "Picking Up" Stories.

Sparks, Nev., October 21.—Many are the reports in the newspapers at this time about the improvement in industrial conditions. The reports are expected to lead workingmen into the belief that business is actually picking up, and the yarn is being often repeated in accordance with the principle. "Tell a lie often enough and after awhile it will be considered truth." But the short extracts from the reports of the International Association of Machinists business agents for the month of October will not incline any to believe that we are emerging very rapidly from the gloom of the panic.

The following items are taken from the October Machinists' Journal:

Atlanta may be classed among the cities where business is picking up. It is very slight, however, and many of the old men are still idle.

—F. W. McCabe, Atlanta, Ga.

Business is still dull, but we are living in eternal hope.

—Frank Jennings, Boston, Mass.

In this, my intitial effort to the Journal, I wish to report that conditions here and in this vicinity are about the same as prevail throughout the entire country at the present time. We have quite a number of men idle, with a number of others working short time.

—John Doyle, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Conditions in this city do not seem to be improving very much, and many of our members are still unemployed.

—Harry F. Vollmer, Cleveland, Ohio.

It is with reluctance that I report that the situation is, if anything, getting worse in Columbus and vicinity, and it keeps us busy contradicting the newspaper reports that business is resuming.

—Jas. T. Liddy, Columbus, Ohio.

Another Labor Day has come and gone, but it did not bring with it for Denver any better times as far as having our members employed.

—W. F. Evans, Denver, Colo.

There is but little to report from this point as all shops are working short time and in some cases have shut down entirely.

—C. N. Hughes, Los Angeles, Cal.

The all-important question of work, or rather the opportunity to work, still confronts a good share of the people.

—W. E. Acker, Madison, Wis.

Trade conditions have improved a little. I can say a little and that is all.

I. W. Wilson, Milwaukee, Wis.

Reporting for the month of August I can say that conditions are not much better than last month, and from appearances I feel they will not improve to any great extent in the near future.

—Geo. T. Martin, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.

Trade conditions are not very brisk in this vicinity just at this time, and the prospects for any improvement in the near future are not very promising. The depression has given the firms of this city such a shaking up that the majority of them have dismissed many of their men besides reducing the hours to such an extent that those who are working are only receiving sufficient to keep the wolf from the door.

—L. Benloin, Montreal, Can.

If you come here during this celebration please leave your tools at home as there is very little use for them here, and all brokers have a large stock of such articles on hand.

—Edw. Keenan, Philadelphia, Pa.

I would like to warn our boys again about the regular weekly booms that some of the Pittsburg newspapers see fit to start. Some of these booms last a whole week, others do not. The rest don't happen at all.

—W. H. Shaw, Pittsburg, Pa.

With all respect to travelling brothers we would advise them to steer clear of Rochester as we still have about three hundred good men out of a job.

—A. R. Gleason, Rochester, N. Y.

There has been no change in conditions since my last report. Very little doing.

—E. H. Misner, San Francisco, Cal.

The past month has been a very quiet one in the Pacific Northwest, and with the exception of the much talked-of navy yard at Bremerton, there has been no change in the conditions here.

—L. D. Jones, Seattle, Wash.

At the present time the streets are filled with idle men who are willing to accept a position at anything they can get to make an honest living.

—F. W. Griffith, Toledo, Ohio.

As silence gives consent, I thought I would take a resting spell from scribbling, and the membership at large would draw their own conclusions that business was still demoralized in Toronto.

—L. H. Gibbins, Toronto, Ont.

PRIVATELY OWNED PRESS

MEANS PRESS OWNED PARTY, SAYS THE "WAGE SLAVE," OF THE PARTY ORGANS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The last five numbers of the "Appeal to Reason" (from September 12 to October 10) are emphatically Anti-Catholic and we are by no means assured that the end is yet. The charges made include the accusation that Taft is a tool of the pope, that the Philippines have been administered by the American Government in the interests of the Papacy, that what is known as the Morgan and Hill properties are really controlled by the pope of Rome who is seeking to establish by trust methods a united financial and spiritual autocracy in the United States, and that the Catholic Church Heirarchy is a great capitalistic institution.

How much, or how little of this, may be proven, time alone can tell, but, meanwhile, the "Wage Slave" sounds a note of warning that the "Appeal" must not be allowed to stampede the Party into an attitude of sectarian hostility to the Catholic Church.

It is true that the Party has but little redress for the effect of anything that may be published in our chief organs. Foolishly we have decided against a Party-owned press and the result must be that, for a time, and to some extent at least, we will be a press-owned Party. The Party is absolutely without any power to dictate a single line of what shall or shall not appear in the "Appeal," but, owing to its tremendous circulation and the fact that it has been built up by the co-operation of the Party at large, every line that is printed in the "Appeal" exercises powerful influence on the Party. The "Wage Slave" is exceedingly anxious that that influence shall not be used to divert the Party from its historic mission into Anti-Catholicism, or any other side issue.

The "Wage Slave," let us observe, will not likely be accused of clericalism, or ranked as an apologist for the churches, even by those who do not know the editor personally. For those who do, it would be still more impossible. In fact, paradoxical as it may seem, it is partly in the interest of preserving the Party from clerical influence that this article is written, and one of the dangers that we fear from such articles as those cited in the "Appeal" is that they may draw into our ranks a dangerous clerical element.

Let it once come to pass that the Socialist Party, or even that our leading organs, are understood to be distinctly anti-Catholic and hosts of Protestant ministers, who have been secretly fighting us all the while, will at once be "converted to Socialism," come into the movement, and, so far as they are able, try to put themselves at its head and lead it—to destruction if they succeed.

That there is a real danger of this very thing will be evident to everyone who observes the influence which the handful of Protestant ministers now in our ranks, already have in shaping the counsels of our Party. The large black headlines with which some of our leading papers announce another minister's "conversion to Socialism," or that "he had always been a Socialist" as though our principal mission were the conversion of the ministry, and the fact that, of our seven members of the Executive Board, five of them were the nominees of the Christian Socialists will hardly pass unnoticed by those who have eyes to see.

We notice, too, in the "Appeal" for October 10, when one contributor speaking of the "Appeal" issues in question, says: "The Protestant church people also are jubilant and look upon the 'disreputable' "Appeal" with more kindly eye." If this concerned the "Appeal" only we would have nothing to say, but as a matter of fact it is apt to be transferred to the Party also. The "Wage Slave" protests against any religious sect being induced to "look with more kindly eye" on our movement because of our implied hostility to another sect. The only "kindly eye" we want is that of the workingman, as such, awakened to his class interests and we are willing to be "disreputable" to the crack of doom in the eyes of all others.

In the same issue there is a commendatory letter by "a Baptist Missionary," who is now pastor of a church in New York State, filled with bitter denunciation of Rome and containing promises henceforth to help the "Appeal." The "Wage Slave" protests. For one we are no more ready to join hands with the Baptists to fight Catholisism than we are to join hands with Catholicism to fight the Baptists. The Socialist movement we insist, has nothing more in common with the one sect than with the other. As for the Baptist Church we know what it did to our good Comrade Spouse here in Michigan. If the Baptist and the Catholic churches have points of antagonism, the only allowable attitude of the Socialist Party in the premises is that of strict neutrality. The "Wage Slave" insists that the "Appeal" must not be allowed to stampede the Party into alliance with other religious elements who have quarrels to settle with the Catholic Church.—The "Wage Slave," October 17.

As To Politics

A Pamphlet of Eighty Pages

A Discussion Upon the Relative Importance of Political Action and of Class-Conscious Economic Action and the Urgent Necessity of Both

Price, 20 Cents

In quantities of five or more at fifteen cents each

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place :: New York

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois. — The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, s.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The following five pamphlets will give the reader the ground work of the principles and tactics of the Socialist movement:

1. Socialism.
2. What Means This Strike?
3. Reform or Revolution.
4. Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
5. Socialism Versus Anarchism.

The lot with "Course of Reading" catalogue sent for 25 cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York City.

Three Gems
OF
Scientific Socialism

o o o

We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific By Engels.
Paris Commune By Marx.
Wage, Labor and Capital—Free Trade By Marx.

o o o

Cloth-bound, 50 Cents,
Postage Prepaid.

o o o

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri	$1.00
People's Marx, by Deville	1.50
Critique of Political Economy, by Marx	1.50

N. Y. Labor News Co.
28 City Hall Place.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

To comrades who keep a file of the documents issued by the Party we would announce that a few spare copies of the S. L. P. Report to the International Socialist Congress, Stuttgart, neatly printed and bound, may be had for 25 cents each.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

This Great World History

SENT TO YOUR HOME FREE

Just send your name and address on the coupon below, and as soon as received a set of the World famous Library of Universal History will be sent to you prepaid.

Publisher Fails — Receiver's Sale

HERE is the greatest opportunity ever offered—an opportunity for our readers to secure at less than half price these fifteen beautiful volumes all printed from large new type, embellished with over 100 double page maps and plans, 700 full page illustrations, many of which are in colors, and over 5,000 pages of reading matter.

This offer is made possible by the failure of the publishers, The Union Book Co., of Chicago. Hundreds of sets of this work have been sold at $60.00 each and they are worth every cent of it, but we now name you a rock-bottom bankrupt price of only 50c after examination and $2.00 per month for 14 months. It is impossible to name a lower price for cash in full, as this is less than half the publisher's price and is made only to close out the few remaining sets quickly.

Before you decide to buy we invite you to examine this work in your own home for an entire week absolutely free of charge, and should you not want the books after examination we will have them returned at our expense. We earnestly request you to examine this Library; let your wife and children and friends see it. No better set of books could be placed in the hands of children than this, it reads like a thrilling novel, and is in fact a complete connected History of every country, nation and people from the beginning of time to the present year; the greatest World History ever written and endorsed by scholars everywhere.

E. Benjamin Andrews, Chancellor of the University of Nebr., says: "Its educational value in the home is sure to be very great."

Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, says: "These volumes will be of immense service in stimulating history study in our country. It is a work of real genius."

NEVER BEFORE in the annals of the publishing business have we seen such a bargain. We believe every family should own a standard World History, for by knowing how other countries than ours are governed, it gives us a better knowledge and higher appreciation of our own system of government and makes us better citizens.

We will be glad to give you an opportunity to see for yourself and make your own decision after you have seen the beautiful binding, the magnificent illustrations and have read parts of this great History of man on earth. Then you can decide.

You assume no obligation to us or any one else by making this request, you simply ask for a free examination in your own home without paying any one anything, and remember you can send the books back at our expense, and remember, too, this bankrupt rock-bottom price of $28.50 for this $60.00 Library has been made possible only on account of the failure of the Union Book Co., thus necessitating a receiver's sale at a price which barely covers cost of paper & binding.

15 Massive Volumes

Each volume 7 inches wide and 10 inches high; weight, boxed, nearly 75 lbs.

Here is Our Offer: Just write your name and address on the coupon, cut out and send it to us and we will have this Library sent to you for free examination in your own home for an entire week. If wanted, keep it on our special terms, if not return at our expense. Use a postal or letter if you wish, but the coupon will do. Address American Underwriters Corp'n, Dept. 183, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

CUT OUT OR TEAR ON THIS LINE

American Underwriters Corp'n, Dept. 188, 240 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Without expense or obligation, I would like to examine your new Library of Universal History in my home free for a week. If satisfactory, will keep and pay your special price, otherwise books are to be returned at your expense.

Name..................

Address..................

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908.

You can fool all of the people some of the time; and some of the people all of the time; but you can't fool all the people all of the time.

—A. LINCOLN.

THE SACRIFICE OF PRESTON.

Elsewhere in this issue is a special correspondence from Tonopah, Nev., quoting from the official court reports the argument upon which the conviction of Preston and Smith was demanded from the jury by the State prosecutor, WITHOUT REBUKE FROM THE COURT.

The argument was that the conviction of these innocent workingmen "will tend to cause people living outside of Nevada to invest their money in the State" and that their "sacrifice, if need be," was demanded by the property-holding class.

This is the Preston whom the convention of the Socialist Labor Party nominated for President, and as whose proxy August Gillhaus appears on the ballot.

This is the Preston whom the capitalist press—North and South, East and West—upon his nomination for the Presidency referred to as "a murderer."

This is the Preston whom the Socialist party press, echoing capitalist sentiment, also referred to as a "murderer."

Behind, or in front of Gillhaus stands Preston in this campaign—a symbol in his person of the martyrdom of Labor and of Labor's aspirations;—a symbol in his person of the Socialist principle that capitalism is a social system of iniquity, grounded on the SACRIFICE of the working class;—a symbol in his person that, within the framework of capitalist society, the workingman is not deemed a human being;—a symbol in his person that the capitalist looks upon the working class merely as part of his assets, no better than raw material to be coined into profits, and a good deal cheaper even than that;—a symbol in his person that, what distinguishes America from Russia, is only the possibility of the workers to emancipate themselves, but that, as far as the rulers are concerned, the American plutocrat differs in nothing from the Bloody Czar, nor the former's political agencies from the shamelessly cruel Moscovite's "machinery of justice."

GILLHAUS, PRESTON'S PROXY,
and
MUNRO

is, the one beacon to guide the wanderer through the tangled woods of capitalist confusion in this campaign! Nor will the beacon fire—kept lighted by the S. L. P.—cease to burn until, upon the ruins of the Moloch of Capital, shall rise the Socialist Republic whose altars will not need to be fed with the SACRIFICE of human beings.

GOMPERS A JOHN BURNS?

[Daily People, Oct. 28.]

Quite clearly does Bryan announce the appointment of Gompers to a cabinet office in the event, now more than probable, of a Democratic victory. "If elected I shall name a labor representative for the Cabinet," are the words of the Democratic candidate for President.

If the event comes about, Gompers in the Cabinet would have all the significance—bad, indifferent and good—of Burns in the British Cabinet.

The handing of a portfolio to Burns denoted a set purpose, on the part of the British ruling class in office, to corrupt the workng class. It also denoted the existence (never doubted) of elements in the ranks of Labor who could and stood ready to be used as means to corrupt their own class. It was a repetition of the manoeuvre applied by the Patriciate of Rome towards the plebs by means of the Plebs Leader. This instructive passage in history has been handled in full in the Socialist Labor Party pamphlet "Two Pages from Roman History." Gompers with a cabinet job in America, would be what Burns is with such a job in England—just what the Plebs Leaders were when admitted to the role of wall-flower in the Roman Senate. In so far, the prospect held out by Bryan is a saddening one.

At the same time the dark cloud has its silver lining. Usurpers do not throw sops for sport. The Roman Patriciate, admitting Plebs Leaders to office, were in the plight of sailors in distress throwing tubs to the whale that distressed them. The modern Usurpers class is in identical plight. The "distinctions" conferred on the Burnses, and in prospect for the Gomperses, are tubs to the whale of Labor. That tubs are at all found necessary is proof positive that the capitalist mariner feels himself in distress, nor would he were not the whale behaving in an "unlawful" way. This is the good feature of the promised cabinet office.

Labor, it so happens, is not a whale. It may be entertained with tubs for a while, but harpooned, and landed, and the oil extracted from its blubber—never!

The comparison between Labor and the whale ends with the tub. From that point on Labor enters into a new category, the category described by Edmund Burke — not the recent exposer of the peculations of the Republican candidate for Vice-President, but the great British statesman of the eighteenth century. So far from being a whale that can be put off with a tub, Labor is of that voracious nature that typifies Revolutionary Elements. The more it gets the more it wants; whatever it gets only whets its appetite for bigger slices; no slice is too big to satisfy its voracity. The throwing of tubs to Labor is "the beginning of the end."

As an act, the admission of the Burnses and Gomperses to the dark-lantern parlors of Capitalist Cabinets is an act of corruption—pure and simple.

As a symptom, the admission of the Gomperses and Burnses to these dark-lantern parlors is a symptom that the end draws nigh.

THAT "MAJESTY" AND THAT "DIGNITY."

The only argument advanced by the capitalist politicians against the demand of Labor to abate the Injunction Nuisance is that such a demand is an attack upon the "majesty of the Courts," and an insult to the "dignity of the judiciary."

The argument, if argument it is, can proceed only from the theory that "Courts" and the "Judiciary" are a sort of Holy of Holies. That, everybody knows, is not a fact. Courts and Judiciaries are made up of the same elements as Legislatures and Executives. They are made up of human elements. That humanity is liable to err is an established fact. Law is intended as a preventive. By the same process of reasoning that Congresses and Executives are deemed fit subjects for legislative control, Judiciaries require legal checks. Indeed, the principle is embodied in the Constitution itself. Congress, that is, the Legislature, has the power to impeach the Judiciary. If there were any such sacrosanctness about the Judgeship, the only bar before which they could be arraigned would be the Heavenly bar.

Are not the capitalist politicians well aware of all this? Of course they are. Why then the clatter about that "Majesty" and that "Dignity"?

The fix in which Gov. Stone of Pennsylvania is in, together with the Judges whom he appointed at the recommendation of the Standard Oil, explaining why the appointments were made, answer the question.

The Judiciary is one of the props of class misrule. Democracy has a disrespectful way about it. Knowing this, the long-headed monarchists ever claimed the monarch to be a sacred body, and sacred, of course, all his emanations—legislative and judicial. The pulsations of democracy ever beat against this as against all other sorts of superstition. The result has been the abolition of irresponsible (read "sacred") Executives, Legislatures and Judiciaries. The U. S. Constitution makes them all responsible, that is, amenable to law and the people's will.

This is one of the great achievements of the bourgeois or capitalist Revolution. To-day, however, when the capitalist has rounded up his cycle, and has stepped into the shoes of the Monarch whom he overthrew, he is endeavoring to bring things back to where they were. Before the capitalist Executive can be rendered sacred the capitalist Courts must be rendered "inviolable."

How essential that is to capitalist safety may be judged from the revelations that are being made concerning the source of the "Majesty of the Courts" and the "Dignity of the Judiciary."

There is but one ballot in this campaign that symbolizes undying opposition to the tendency of hedging in officials with divine sacredness. That ballot is headed by

Gillhaus, the proxy for Preston, now lingering in the penitentiary as a victim of Class-Injustice.

AND NOW THEY TRY FORGERY.

]Daily People, Oct. 31.[

The Jewish "Morgen Journal" of October 30, publishes the following self-explanatory letter:

"New York, October 29, 1908.

"To the Editor:—

"I notice my name in the Vorwaerts [Hillquit, S. P. Jewish organ] as one of those who signed the campaign circular for Hillquit. I never signed that circular.

"Dr. H. J. Epstein,
"88 Madison st."

Commenting upon the forgery the "Morgen Journal" asks: "All that remains for us to remark is the question, How many more such 'true' signatures are to be found on the Hillquit appeal?"

The "Morgen Journal" might have asked this other question: "Who is the genius who schemed the forgery, and is attempting the saw-dust game in behalf of the candidature of Mr. Hillquit?" Seeing it did not occur to the "Morgen Journal" to ask that question, the Daily People asks it.

While awaiting an answer — which probably will be "Disrupter!" howled from behind some closed door—the incident is food for contemplation.

We do not know who Dr. H. J. Epstein is. If he is a stranger to the Movement, and thus is unacquainted with the slum portions thereof, he will wonder. And well might he. Anyone, however, who is sufficiently in touch with the Movement to be aware of its slum sections, will not wonder.

None such will wonder at an election manoeuvre from the Hillquit camp that partakes of moral turpitude.

It is from that camp that bogus mining schemes are projected; it is from that camp that such get-rich-quick schemes as investing $30 and taking out $720 are advertised, as did the "Call"; it is from that camp that bucketfuls of slander are hurled upon the Socialist Labor Party; it is from that camp that Preston, the S. L. P. nominee for President, an innocent workingman, whom a capitalist Nevada court allowed to be sentenced for murder on the charge to the jury by the State attorney that his sentence, even, if he was sacrificed, was needed because it would tend to induce moneyed men outside of the State to invest in Nevada mines—it was from that camp that the capitalist howl of "murderer!" was re-echoed against the sacrificed workingman; it is from that camp that the International Socialist Congress decrees receive slaps in the face; it is from that camp that the howl goes up against "the hordes of Asia and Europe" and that anti-immigration resolutions issue; it is from that camp that the documentary charges against its treasonable conduct is met with the cry of "Disrupter!" What wonder that in the identical camp forgers should be found, who circulate forgeries as the only available props for a discredited and now desperate candidate!

When the S. L. P., in the intensity of the fight forced upon it to uphold unblemished the principle and the character of Socialism, at times, perhaps, indulges in the venial sin of excessive sternness, the act is denounced by that forgers-harboring camp as deadly sin; when they now commit the deadly sin of forgery they will surely shrug their shoulders, as they regularly do in all such occasions, and wonder why so much noise about such a trifle.

Where faults are denounced as crimes, crimes are pardoned as faults—forgery, no doubt, among the list.

HOW COULD THERE BE?

"Class legislation!" "Class legislation!" "There must be no class legislation in America!" is the tune to which Mr. James W. Van Cleave fills several columns in the November Van Norden's Magazine.

If the Socialist Labor Party were as wicked as it is often declaimed to be, it would ask Mr. Van Cleave, How about the Anti-Rebating law, under which the Standard was fined that unpaid $29,240,000? Was not that a law passed in favor of farmers and other shippers,—hence, class legislation?

How about the Sherman Anti-Trust law, under which the Du Pont Powder Trust and the Coal Roads are now being tried? Was not that a law passed in favor of the small producer, whom the trust tended to wipe out,—hence, class legislation?

How about the Anti-Bucket Shop law, recently jammed through the New York Legislature? Was not that a law intended to divert lambs' money into the pockets of the "legitimate" speculators of Wall Stret,—hence class legislation?

But, not being so wicked, the Socialist Labor Party simply leans back, its features illuminated with a broad grin, and says to Mr. Van Cleave:

"Sir, you in common with your brother capitalists, have decried as traitorous, anarchistic and fire-brandistic the attempts of the Socialist Labor Party to teach the workers of this country that there are classes, and that the struggle between them is irrepressible. Sir, you have over and over again reiterated, 'There are no classes in America!' Since there are no classes in America, what are you worrying about? Without classes there can be no class legislation. How could there be?"

And the broad grin would develop into a loud chuckle and a louder roar, at the plight of the Van Cleaves, caught in the meshes of their own false reasoning.

WHY THEY WANT POUREN.

A Foretaste of What Awaits Russian Patriot If the Czar Ever Gets Him.

[From the Stenographic Report of the Russian Duma.]

Eichholz, arrested on February 2nd, 1906, was subjected by the Detective Division to the most inhuman tortures. He was tortured four nights, and Police Captain Grasmann, aside from the persons above mentioned, took part in the torturing. No confessions, however, were obtained from him, and now he has been for the second time indicted before the court martial on the ground of the confession of another accused, Graubin, who had been subjected to a similar torture. To like tortures for the same purpose were subjected the workmen, J. Schonberg and John Osolin, arrested on February 6, 1906. Franz Weinberg was arrested on the street and sent to the Second Precinct of the Petersburg District. There Captains Kukas and Mikheyev, desiring to force from Weinberg a confession of complicity in sundry expropriations, began cruelly to torment him. He was undressed naked, thrown upon the legs of an upturned table. One executioner held his legs, the other his head and four others started to beat Weinberg upon his bare body with wire whips and beat him until the whole floor was covered with pools of blood. When, even after that, Weinberg did not acknowledge himself guilty and could not name other accomplices, the beating after some interval was resumed and continued until Weinberg became unconscious. Thereupon they brought him to consciousness by pouring cold water over him, and the tortures under the guidance of Mikheyev and Kukas were resumed. Failing to force from Weinberg a confession at the Precinct, they sent him to the Detective Division, where the torture was resumed, until finally they forced from him a confession that he was acquainted with another person, a certain Addin, who was produced before him and from whom a like confession was forced by torture. Weinberg has been indicted before a court martial.

On March 14th, 1906, Ernst Birzink, Jan Repvizum and Ans Otrup were arrested at their apartment, literature and arms having been found at their apartment. After examination at the First Precinct of the City District, all three were forwarded by the prosecuting authority to the Detective Division, where for eight days they were subjected to the most exquisite tortures under the immediate direction of Gregus, Mikheyev and Tkatchov. Aside from the means of torture above described, still more cruel measures were applied to them; their nails were torn out, their hair was pulled out, they were beaten on their sexual organs, and their bones were broken. On April 3rd, a certain Zirak was arrested on whom the Social Democratic newspaper, "The Struggle," was found. He was led to the Third Moscow District of the City of Riga and there made by torture to name the persons from whom they had received the said paper. Upon his information thereafter were arrested at their apartment Yan Bankovitch, Made Frederickshon and Jacob Brederick. They were all taken to the Third Moscow District, and there under the direction of Gregus and Police Sergeant Tkatchov were subjected to the most cruel tortures, being required to state the location of the printing office of the newspaper, "The Struggle." The tortures were here conducted the same as at the Detective Division, at night in a special room and the same methods were used by the torturers. The duties of the executioners were performed by Gregus himself, by the Police Sergeant Tkatchov and Police Officers Pisarchuk and Onufri.

BALTIMORE, ATTENTION!

A lecture will be delivered in the German language, on November 8th, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 1011 E. Baltimore St. Subject: "The Political Show that Is Going On." Speaker, Max Keller. Discussion allowed after the lecture.

Readers of the Daily and Weekly People, Arbeiter and Volksfreund, and Der Arbeiter especially invited.

Committee.

AN OPEN LETTER

[Daily People, Oct. 29.]

To A. Sadop,
Member of the S. P., 23d A D.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Sadop:—

I have yours of the 26th instant urging me to withdraw from the contest in the Ninth Congressional District and thereby afford Mr. Hillquit, the candidate of your party, a chance of election.

Two facts leap clearly from the large mass of matter that your letter adduces.

The first fact, one on which you are to be congratulated, is that you are sober. You have resisted being filled with that worst of dope, hysterical mendacity, that some of your friends are filled with. You realize that, as things stand, not only is Hillquit's election not an assured thing, but his defeat is assured. As a sober man you can be reasoned with.

The second fact that leaps out clearly from your letter is the recognition that, without the vote that I shall certainly poll, Hillquit is as certainly knocked out. He cannot even hold his last year's poll.

From this fact the following conclusion presents itself to the sober mind:—If my candidature prevents Hillquit's election, then it follows that Hillquit's candidature prevents my election.

In sight of this undeniable conclusion, how must that Socialist reason onward who earnestly aspires to see the walls of Congress broken through by a Socialist Congressman?

The reasoning such a Socialist would pursue is obvious:

"No more than two words in a language represent identical ideas, do or can two opposing Socialist candidates represent the identical principle. There being two opposing Socialists for Congress in the District, the principles they represent cannot be identical. The thing to do is to ascertain the difference in principle between the two; that being ascertained, choose the word, so to speak, that fits closest to Socialist thought; and discard the other."

The work of ascertaining the difference of the principles represented by Hillquit and myself is of the easiest. It is all documentary.

It is fundamental with Socialism that the emancipation of the working class requires the unity of the international proletariat. This is not merely a principle of cold theory; it is a principle of vitally pulsating practice. The vitality of the principle is strongest here in America, where we have all races represented. The favorite manoeuvre with the capitalist class, in order to keep the proletariat divided, is to foment race animosities by fomenting race prejudices, and causing each to consider the other inferior, itself superior. He who charges any race with "a lower standard of living," and, upon that ground, seeks to keep out its immigrants, immediately throws the apple of discord among our own many-raced proletariat. Americans will set themselves up as a "higher standard" race than Germans, Germans than Italians, Italians than Swedes, Swedes than Irish, all as "higher standard" races to Russian and Polish Jews, and so on, all along the line. With a proletariat thus cut up into an indefinite number of mutually despising fractions the bottom is knocked from under Socialist progress—whatever profit politicians may derive from them. In view of this fact the International Socialist Congresses have emphatically put their foot down upon any attempt at restricting immigration—attempts to restrict immigration being the insidious manoeuvre of capitalism to disrupt the proletariat.

These principles are classic with Socialism—their soundness is undeniable—the records of the International Congresses are documentary.

How, now, do the two opposing candidates in the Ninth Congressional District stand towards these principles?

Likewise undeniable is the posture of each.

As to Hillquit, twice did he pester the International Socialist Congresses with resolutions that transparently aimed at just the kind of discrimination on immigration that is pregnant with evil to Socialism.

At Amsterdam, four years ago, even his fellow Socialist party delegate, Nicholas Klein, declared that, as an American citizen, he felt disgraced to see such a resolution coming from that quarter.

At Stuttgart, last year, Mr. Hillquit re-appeared in the same rôle. What that rôle was is found graven in the records of that Congress. In the Committee the Hillquit proposition was branded as "in violation of the fundamental principles of Socialism." (Congressional Report, p. 224): and, in the report to his organization, the delegate of the Russian Jewish Bund referred to Hillquit's posture as "having called forth great dissatisfaction among the European Socialists," and as having caused himself to "feel as if cut with a knife." (Bund Report, pp. 54-55.)

Finally, at Chicago, Mr. Hillquit led the convention of his party, to the tune of "the hordes of Asia and Europe" to adopt certain immigration resolutions in line with those he had attempted to foist upon the International Congresses, and had failed to carry through there.

A man may commit a wrong unknowingly. The unerring mark of guiltlessness on his part is prompt recognition of the wrong when shown, and a prompt appeal for pardon. As unerring a mark of guilt is dodging, duplicity and shuffling. In face of these charges Hillquit's conduct has been that of shuffling, duplicity and dodging only. On the occasion of his recent address on Immigration he even went further than to shuffle and indulge in duplicity. Cornered with the question: "Is it not true that the Bund agrees with the S. L. P. that your anti-immigration propaganda also hits the Jew?" Hillquit's answer was: "God forbid! In Stuttgart I worked fraternally with the delegate of the Bund on immigration." One may imagine how "fraternal" were the workings with Hillquit of a delegate whom Hillquit's posture "cut as if with a knife!"

The charges against Hillquit's treasonable conduct towards Socialism are proved—they are more than proved. His conduct denotes knowing guilt.

As to my posture, it is likewise undeniable. It has been the unflinching posture of the S. L. P.—the posture that has drawn upon the Party and myself the wrath and denunciation of the Gompers réactionary Unions, whose viciously un-Socialistic anti-immigration principles the Party has unflinchingly refused to echo—the posture, that, the S. L. P. is proud to realize, renders it distasteful to the millionaires who do not join the Movement to elevate their own morale, but who join the Movement to debauch and lower it to the small measure of their own nativistic superstitions, and vanity.

What, in sight of this array of undeniable facts and unshakable reasoning, is the course that circumstances dictate to the Socialist, who earnestly aspires to see the walls of Congress broken through by a Socialist, and who realizes that Hillquit and myself block each others' way toward that wished-for consummation?

The course dictated to such an earnest Socialist is to summon not me, but Hillquit to withdraw immediately from the contest, his continued presence in the ring being but a continued public scandal to Socialism.

The other course, my dear Sir, I urge upon your sobriety, convicts the individual who pursues it of setting Partisanism above Principle—a policy that can only lead Socialism under ground.

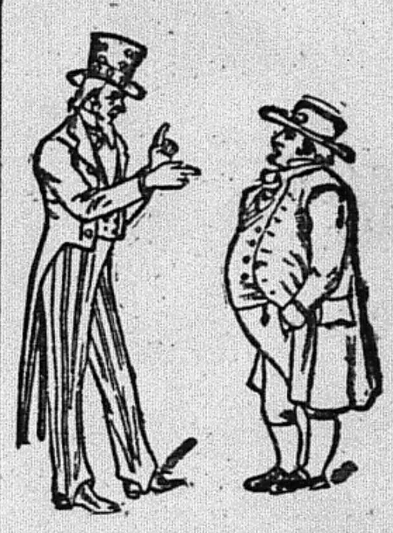
Yours, etc.,
DANIEL DE LEON.

THAT WORKMAN'S "PARADISE."

In the Antipodes Has Its Out-of-Work People Swarming Around for Jobs.

The below item from the "Victorian Railway News," Australia, throws a flashlight upon the assertions so often made in the press of this country of the model conditions of the workers in the land of the "Labor Ministries." The approval of those conditions, coming from the quarters from which it does, is enough to put one on his guard. The account given by the "Railway News" is a knockout to the claims of the venal press. The following is the report of the "News":

> It is to be hoped that our visiting American cousins have not been supplied with snapshot photgraphs of the hungry gatherings of Melbourne unemployed, some 500 in number at least, which concatenated in stately Collins-street the other morning in response to an advertised request for about twenty men to assist in the decorating of Melbourne before the arrival of the now **dominant naval** power of the Pacific.
>
> **How is it that**, in this much-vaunted land of pay, privilege, and plenty, sunshine and harvest, such a mortifying spectacle as that referred to can, at the bidding of a mere advertisement, burst into public prominence, and acclaim so eloquently, if silently, the great gaps which exist in our economic system, in spite of "God's own country," favored with the most phenomenal reproductive conditions and a tillable area surpassing the square mileage of many continental countries, and a race of workers capable of and willing for anything in the form of intelligent industry?
>
> Truly, we need a statesman of capacity and energy at this period of our country's affairs, and, although Utopia may be aeons away, with our natural resources, God-given and all as they are, this fair land should be far out of touch with such social eye-sores as greeted early city visitors one morning last week.—"Victorian Railway News."



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I am at a loss to comprehend what you Socialists mean by dividing the people into two different classes.

UNCLE SAM—If you would only use your own intelligence, even unaided by Socialist Labor Party literature, you would cease to be "at a loss."

B. J.—We have but one kind of people, citizens; all equal before the law; and our free institutions are for the benefit of all.

U. S.—The devil you say!

B. J. (testily)—That's just what I say.

U. S.—Mention one of those free institutions.

B. J.—I'll mention you a dozen; 1st, The suffrage; 2nd, The right of any one to go into any pursuit he likes; 3rd, Our free schools; 4th—

U. S.—That'll do. Let us take up the first. You are a motorman; you told me that last election you did not vote. Did you not want to?

B. J.—I wanted to, but could not get off.

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—I had to work.

U. S.—Why didn't you assert your right of suffrage and vote?

B. J.—And lose my job and starve?

U. S.—(grabs B. J. by the nape of the neck, pulls him to a near pump and holds his head under while he pumps a bucket full of water on B. J.'s head. When B. J. recovers his breath U. S. proceeds)—That much for equality before the law No. 1. Much good does the writtten "equality" do you if in practice you can't avail yourself of it!

B. J.—(tries to dry his head).

U. S.—Now for No. 2. Do you like standing ten and more hours on the front platform of a car, summer and winter, at the starvation wages you complain about?

B. J.—No, I don't like that.

U. S.—Why don't you go into the business of owning your own trolley-line or your own factory and have a good living and "choose your own pursuit," as you claim everyone here can do?

B. J.—I haven't the capital to do that.

U. S.—(pulls B. J. again under the pump and gives his head another soaking. When B. J. has again recovered his breath U. S. proceeds)—You cannot exercise your functions unless you have capital or access to capital; you have none, and the only way you can get access to capital is by selling yourself at starvation wages to the Republican and Democratic capitalists. You have no choice. That much for "equality before the law" No. 2.

B. J.—mops his head.

U. S.—Now for No. 3 — Would you not like to have gone through college?

B. J.—Indeed I would!

U. S.—Why didn't you?

B. J.—My parents were too poor, they even had to take me out of the grammar school to help them earn a living.

U. S.—And the school-house was open all the time, ready for you?

B. J.—Of course!

U. S.—(pulls B. J. a third time to the pump and gives his head a third soaking)—That much for "equalitty before the law" No. 3. Much good does the school do you or the abstract right to go there if the social system that the Democratic and the Republican parties uphold and that you live under bars you from access to the schools through poverty.

B. J.—I tumble.

PRESTON GETS 37.

Columbia University Students Stand for S. L. P. Candidate.

There were 37 votes cast for Preston, the Socialist Labor Party's Presidential candidate, in the mock election held at Columbia University on Oct. 28. The polls were open from 8 a. m. till 6 o'clock at night, and many members of the Faculty as well as of the student body voted. The results were:

Taft, 1,278; Bryan, 396; Chafin, Prohibitionist, 225; Debs, 87; Preston, Socialist Labor, 37; and Hisgen, Independence Party, 12.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AN IMPORTANT CARD FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE S. L. P. AND THE S. P. ON THE BUREAU.

Brussels, October 22, 1908.

Citizens De Leon and Hillquit.

The secretary of the textile workers of the town of Renaix in Belgium has just received a letter from the United States, the envelope of which bears the sign and style of "Industrial Workers of the World," and coming from one J. B. BOCKSTAEL, 44 JULIAN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I., NORTH AMERICA, claiming to be the secretary of one of the unions affiliated with the aforesaid organization. The comrades of Renaix request me to inform you that it will be well kindly to notify the American organizations that the said Bockstael is an extremely dangerous man, having been a member of the secret police of the town of Roubaix, and having done enormous injury to the Socialist party. I shall within shortly forward to you supplementary information, and I rely upon you to put the comrades on their guard.—Yours,

Camille Huysmans,
Secretary.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting of Local 69, I. W. W., of Hartford, Conn., and you are requested to publish same in the Daily and Weekly People.

We also endorse the call for a conference of delegates from locals loyal to the cause of Industrial Unionism.

Resolutions adopted by Metal Workers' Industrial Union, No. 69, at a meeting held on October 25, 1908:

Whereas, The General Secretaries, Wm. E. Trautmann and Vincent St. John, and some members of the General Executive Board employed the most high-handed methods in packing the late convention of the I. W. W., disregarded the constitution, and thereby deprived locals of representation to which they were entitled; and

Whereas, The packed convention mutilated the Preamble by striking out the political clause, and elected physical force advocates on the General Executive Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Local repudiates the acts of the last convention and withholds its support from present headquarters.

Resolved, To send these resolutions to the Bulletin and the Daily and Weekly People for publication.

Frank Knotek,
Recording Secretary.

LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed you will find copy of the resolutions adopted at a joint meeting of Locals 157, 26, and Branch 1, L. 426, held on October 25, in Detroit, Mich, which we ask you to publish.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 27. H. R.

(Enclosure.)

Whereas, It is evident from the report of our delegate, confirmed by the contents of the Industrial Union Bulletin of Oct. 10, 1908, that the national officers of the I. W. W., as well as the majority of the delegates, acted in an unconstitutional and indecent manner in organizing the fourth annual convention by depriving delegates of their seats upon flimsy pretext, and organizations of their representation and vote;

Whereas, The national secretary sent out credentials to locals and then protested the delegates, because their locals owing to the panic were temporarily behind with their dues, and the majority upholding said action, ignoring and violating the spirit and purpose of the Industrial Workers of the World;

Whereas, The convention, by a majority of three votes, amended the preamble, throwing overboard the fundamental and established principles of Industrial Unionism, and substituting the antiquated notions of pure and simple economic organizations, with anarchistic frills and physical force methods; therefore be it

Resolved, That Locals 159, 26, and 426 unreservedly condemn the high-handed and unconstitutional procedure and hereby repudiate all acts of said convention; and be it

Resolved, That the national officers have lost our confidence, and we therefore cease to support the present headquarters; and be it further

Resolved, That we approve and endorse the call issued by Locals and Councils of New York and New Jersey for a conference of delegates in accord with the preamble and principles of Industrial Unionism. We heartily commend said organizations in taking the initiative to rescue the organization from chaos, and thereby save to the working class what has been gained during the last three years of work. Be it

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the Daily and Weekly People and to 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Michael Anselewski, Chairman.
G. Oliver, Secretary.

BENIGHTED 'APPEAL' SOCIALISTS

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclose find $27 for the accompanying subs to the Weekly People. Several of the subscribers are old dyed-in-the-wool "Appealers," and also, as a natural consequence, "pure and simplers"; the rest are pure and simple.

It's fun to get a battle-scarred old "Appealer" in a corner and prove to him and his erstwhile "cadets," who have been picking up crumbs of economic philosophy as he scatters them broadcast in a blatant tone of voice, and convince him and his followers that he doesn't know the first principle of the Class Struggle, and is not, nor never was, a Socialist, but is a disgruntled old populist. It's fun to take his literature, if it can be classed as such, as for instance, Jimmy Wayland's Appeal for Treason to the Working Class, and Patterson's Chicago Daily Joshelist, and prove the charge. It's like pulling a ground hog out of his hole by the tail; he fights every inch of the way, but out he comes at last, and then the squirming and twisting to get back into the hole again is better than a circus. It is nearly always a safe bet that he has a Bryan photo concealed somewhere about his person, which he worships in secret.

I have met a number of these men on the Isthmus, but have yet to meet one that knew the first thing about the history of his own party, the Socialist party, or the history of the Socialist Labor Party. They never heard of the Weekly People, but "Oh, yes, often heard of Daniel De Leon." He is a very bad man. He hit a man named Billy Patterson in the eye with a double bitted axe at one time, somewhere, but they can't remember the particulars in the case, only it was awful.

H. Cody.

Empire, Canal Zone,
Panama, Oct. 15.

WOOL-GATHERING SOCIALISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The remark made by a Republican to James T. Hunter, at an S. L. P. open-air meeting, to the effect that Socialism could not be inaugurated for the reason that two-thirds of the States could not be induced to ratify such a change recalls to mind a discussion that was held by a Jersey City branch of the Socialist Party. James M. Reilly was telling them of the necessity of the industrial organization to take and hold the machinery of production once the fiat of the ballot had pronounced for that.

The opponents of these tactics when pinned down by Reilly to state their "How," said that the change would be brought about by amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Shades of Marx!

Reilly retorted that if it got so far that they were permitted to use that machinery, it was so cumbersome, and complicated, that those tackling it, even though they should be young men would grow old and die before they would get it going. And in the meanwhile the capitalists, on the plea of waiting to see "what was to be done," would shut down production, and what then?

I fear that few if any of his comrades comprehended the significance of what Reilly was saying. James T. Hunter's answer was correct—when the working class want Socialism no barrier of the ruling class will be permitted to stand in the way. Just as the election of Lincoln was in itself a Constitutional Amendment so it will be when the working class declare for the Republic of Labor.

J. H.

Jersey City, October 25.

AN S. P. REVEREND INTERVIEWED

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This afternoon the Rev. Wattles of Ellwood, Ind., addressed a large audience at the Pine Street Congregational Church, his subject being the unemployed problem. I feel free to say that of all the freaks in that freak party styling itself Socialist, there are none more justly entitled to that appellation than this fellow Wattles. A more monumental piece of egotism never walked on two long legs than he.

The class struggle is a thing that Wattles is as sublimely ignorant of as a lisping baby. A few terse epigrams, as many more anecdotes, a great many long-winded bombastic utterances that transmit absolutely no intelligence, and between these interspersed the Wattles smile, showing the Wattles teeth, are Wattles's stock in trade.

He began by sneering at unionism and ended by inaugurating the Socialist party into power to take up the functions of capitalism. According to Wattles it will be as easy as rolling off a log.

There were no questions allowed at the meeting. Theo. Bernine and I tackled him in the vestibule after the meeting. I asked him this question: "How can you dismiss the question of unionism with a sneer, when the International Congress of Socialists at Stuttgart recognized the fact that the proletariat of the world must organize on both the economic and political field?"

He answered, saying, "I see you are an industrial unionist." I said I was.

He then said he "did not believe in industrial unionism."

I told him, "You are then in opposition to the International Congress of the proletariat."

He answered, "I have a right to my individual opinion."

I answered him, "And you would insist on being governed by that individual opinion, in opposition to the expressed intelligence of the international revolutionary proletariat, even to the extent of re-enacting the role of Father Gapon; you will do your best to inaugurate another bloody Sunday in America; you would do your best to have repeated here what took place in St. Petersburg, under the lead of the false priest Gapon?"

At this he got mad, and said: "I am not going to discuss this subject with you. I have discussed it before with others, and no good comes from such discussions."

Since Wattles admitted he had discussed industrial unionism before, he must be aware of the attitude of the international proletariat. He then is not the innocent freak I took him for, but a man whose material interest places him in a position where he shows open contempt for the cream of intelligence of the Socialist movement, as it was expressed at the Stuttgart Congress.

Wattles can not get an income large enough to suit him through the agency of the church, so he takes up Socialism as a side line, just as any ordinary mercantile drummer would do, and he peddles just the kind of Socialism his material interest demands just as the drummer does with his side line.

The vengeance of an emancipated proletariat will one day turn its attention to these gentry, and then, woe unto them: they will pray the rocks to fall on them, but they will pray in vain.

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 18.

FIRST ON DECK WITH DAILY PEOPLE PRESENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The shipment of presents for the Daily People Concert and Fair has been started by one of our Pennsylvania lady friends. She sends us an excellent quilt to be sold at our fair on next Thanksgving Day. Who will be next?

L. Abelson.

New York, Oct. 27.

(Enclosure.)

"L. Abelson.

"Dear Sir: I have shipped to-day by Adams Express one bed quilt for the Thanksgiving Fair.

"I would like to have sent some of the fancy work pillows, but I don't know how to make them, so I did the best I could and have sent a quilt. I hope it will find ready sale.

"Grace Dibb.

"New Bethlehem, Pa., Oct. 24."

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY THE ONLY ROAD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly give space to an encouraging letter received by the Socialist Women of Greater New York from Mrs. Cody, of Panama. It is pleasant to learn that our far-away sister is in such perfect sympathy with the aims of our organization.

Anna B. Touroff,
Secretary S. W. of G. N. Y.

(Enclosure.)

"Empire, C. Z., Oct. 17, 1908.

"Anna B. Touroff,
"New York,
"Dear Comrade:—

Enclosed find P. O. order for $5 which please place where, in your judgment, it will do the most good.

"I am in entire sympathy with the movement being made by the Socialist Women of Greater New York, and will in the future render any assistance in my power to further your efforts. I am the wife of a wage-slave and want economic independence, and the only means to that end that I can see is the 'Socialist Labor Party' with which I understand 'The Socialist Women of Greater New York' organization are identified.

"Hoping to hear from you in the near future, I remain, yours for the overthrow of capitalism,

"Edith L. Cody,
"Empire Canal Zone, Panama."

A FRIENDLY CRITICISM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am very much interested in our press, especially in reports sent in from different comrades throughout the country. I find that some members are more or less sarcastic in their expressions, and others only state the truth and facts in a firm way. I like the latter by far the best.

I don't see how we can gain anything by being sarcastic toward our opponents. On the other hand, I can't really blame my comrades for being sarcastic, considering the way they have been, and are being treated by their opponents all these years of hard struggle.

I want it understood that I don't want anyone to be placative or compromising, in any way whatsoever, but let us avoid sarcasm as much as possible.

F. W. A.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 24.

APPROACHED WRONG MAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am enclosing you a letter I received from one of the Democratic leaders here. He probably took me for a member of the Socialist party. You may publish his letter and also the answer I sent him.

J. Reese.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 27.

(Enclosures.)

I.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 24, 1908.

Dear Sir: Understanding you are a member of the Socialist Party, and knowing you have no City Ticket, I would ask the support of yourself and other members of your party for the Democratic candidate for Mayor of this city, Walter F. Manning, who is a good, clean, honest, energetic young man, worthy of the support of every man who has to work for his living, and who if elected wil run this city in the interest of the average taxpayer and not be extravagant.

Hoping we may have your assistance in cleaning up the Ring of this city, I thank you for co-operation, if possible, and remain,

Yours truly,
Frank J. Shattle, Jr.
721 West 4th St., City.

II.

Plainfield, Oct. 27, 1908.

Mr. Frank J. Shattle, Jr.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of Oct. 24th, asking the co-operation of the Socialist party to support Walter F. Manning, Democratic candidate for Mayor. While it is true that the Socialist party does support all kinds of parties to enable them to increase their vote, fortunately I am not among their ranks. The Socialist Labor Party, of which I am a member, is not a vote-catching machine; its goal is the Socialist Republic, positively nothing else.

You speak of running the city in the interests of the taxpayers. The average workingman is lucky to own a job at present, let alone owning property to be taxed. And you speak of "cleaning the ring," of course meaning the Republican ring. But how about Tammany Hall and other Democratic rings?

I could go along and use up a few sheets of paper in showing the fallacy of supporting a clean, honest, energetic young man on a capitailst platform which spells degradation and misery and would only help in fastening the yoke of wage slavery tighter around our necks. If you are at leisure next Friday night come down to Trades Hall and hear Mr. Gillhaus, our Presidential candidate, who speaks there. At the close of his address the floor will be open for discussion and you may ask the speaker any question you desire.—Sincerely,

John Reese.

28 Whitewood Ave., Plainfield.

TALK AMONG THE WORKERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—D. O. B., an old friend of mine, accosted me one morning with "How are you getting along, John?" I answered: "As well as can be expected under the present conditions. Bad as they are they might be worse, and will be worse if not changed from legalized robbery of private ownership for profit of the few who, by withholding four-fifths of the workers' earnings, have acquired all the possessions, land (no, but the whole Earth), and the modern or improved tools of production without which the workers are helpless. To the few belong the land, the tillers thereof, workers of mines, all, even the mammoth factories, the palatial houses and the divers systems of transportation. The above thus changed from private ownership to public co-operative commonwealth or ownership for the good of all as stated before if not changed, then we, the workers of America, as well as the workers of the world, will have to descend to the level of Chinese coolies."

Friend D. O. B. asked: "How are we going to remedy this state of affairs?"

"First, by educating ourselves that we may correctly understand the causes of wages system of slavery and be like a skilful physician, able to diagnose the disease and then to scientifically apply the proper remedy. We have seen how the earth and the fullness thereof has been by legal means appropriated by the few skilful jugglers of law, who set themselves up to be the lawmakers over the unsuspecting many and hard workers of the world. The remedy lies not in reformation but in peaceful revolution; to that end we must study the organizations of the workingmen in the past, as well as present, industrially as well as politically, and that information we can only get from the literature of the Socialist Labor Party which is the only true workingman's political party, and gives the only reliable information regarding Industrial Unionism in America. It teaches co-operation of all the workers, when the land and all the public utilities shall be owned as well as operated for the good of all the workers. Then there will be no dangerous tramps of idle aristocratic spendthrifts to squander on "Seely" dinners and the likes; all will then do their share of useful work according as they are able to perform and get the full reward or time for their labors."

My friend D. O. B. said: "This will be too far off. ebtter work to get a little now than to work for the whole hog and get nothing now."

"How much have the present parties in power done for the working class except to promise little and give nothing? Yes, they have passed bills that looked like a good thing only to be carried to the highest court in the land, to be declared unconstitutional. Some of the workers, indeed, do get more pay in dollars now, but it buys less than formerly. Others get the same pay in dollars and it buys still less than formerly, and still others have only half time and many have no work at all. Where does the full dinner pail come in? Nothing to buy with means hunger, that is the "wolf at the door," of which you are constantly in fear. Under these conditions the hungry are easily led to deeds of lawlessness and even desperation. A mob of hungry men are always ready to fight wrong, like the bulldog that bites the broom instead of the man that teases him, and take part in a bloody revolt, led on by designing leaders who only aspire to leadership for their own aggrandisement. Then a well disciplined body of men, such as the Socialist Labor Party, will by their education, have to help direct the discontent in the civilized ways and use the constitutional weapon, the ballot, instead of bullet. The S. L. P. will also show that the industrial organization must back up the united ballot, to install your own class in offices upon the principles of the S. L. P., which is the class that lives by work."

Friend D. O. B. admitted the truth, but he said: "The workers will not vote that way because it is too far off."

I asked, in all seriousness: "How is it possible for any workman to admit the truth and still act contrary to his future self interest? It is for principle we should vote and not for man or party, because the best of men cannot do anything and parties will not do only what the platform, the principles, demand."

Friend D. O. B. said he would vote for Bryan because Bryan would not stand for such costly excursions as the navy to go around the world. He doesn't know that it makes no difference to him as a workingman as to what the capitalist spendthrifts squander on "Seely" dinners and the likes. Having been brought to believe himself to be a taxpayer, he would vote for reform wherein he is not interested if he only knew himself.

I told him to study well and educate himself right and organize correctly so that he and the mothers, wives and daughters may be free men and women. In leaving him I asked him to vote for Gillhaus, the proxy of Preston, one of the martyrs in the Emancipation of the Working Class.

John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, October 27.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

E. T., NEW YORK.—Funerals not infrequently are conducted with a good deal of noise.

W. J. HOLLAND, MICH.—The injunction is a device of tyranny. It was invented in the Dark Ages under the reign of Richard II. It is a disguised dictatorship. The courts assume dictatorial powers, suspending even the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

A. A., HOBOKEN, N. J. — Hearst's claim that the Standard Oil had forsaken the Republican and taken refuge in the Democratic party is only a huge campaign joke. Standard Oil, like Jay Gould of old, who was a Republican in Republican counties, a Democrat in Democratic counties, and an Erie railroad man in all counties, Standard Oil is Democratic here, Republican yonder, but Standard oil everywhere.

J. F. G., ST. JEAN, MANITOBA, CANADA. — The same element that repudiates the ballot-box as "the capitalist ballot-box," also repudiates the common principles of ethics as "capitalist ethics." The reasoning is the same, false in both cases. The ballot-box is one of the conquests of civilization, the same as repulsion for swindle is, an acquirement of progressive humanity.

Next question next week.

C. M. T., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.—In April, 1891, the S. L. P. contracted with its then publishing committee, the Volkszeitung corporation, for the latter to assume the publication of the Party organ under the name of The People, a weekly. Lucien Sanial was made the Editor. His salary was $25 a week which he received regularly as long as he held the office—about a year. During all that time there was no occasion for his diet to be "a cracker a day." As to Hugo Vogt, he never was on The People. He was Editor of the German paper, and crackers were not his diet. Right you are to request that we laugh not at the question; but wrong you are to imagine this answer will silence slanderers. It is the fact that encourages the S. L. P. and the Editor of The People to persist—there is not a charge that can be brought against either that is not founded on fabrication. Where foes can only fight with lies, the thing they fight must be right.

V. H. K., NEW YORK.—There is no sense in threshing the same old straws. The anti-politics "revolutionary" Unionists have been repeatedly asked the question: "How do you expect to recruit the forces for revolutionary Unionism if you do not shield yourself with the shield of civilized revolution—the ballot?" They never answered the question. They always resorted to declamation, a certain sign of lack of argument. The matter is fully covered in the pamphlet "As to Politics."

H. S., CINCINNATI, O.—The red flag is a symbol of the brotherhood of man. The color is chosen to symbolize the fact that, whatever the outer appearances of men, red is the color of the vital fluid that runs through the veins of all. As to its origin, it is lost in the mists of time.

G. A. J., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.; E. S. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; W. G., PEORIA, ILL.; B. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.; A. L., NEW YORK; T. K., ST. LOUIS, MO.; C. M. W., PUEBLO, COLO.; C. G. H., N. Y.—Matter received.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

MUST SUPPLANT THE TRADE UNIONS—DECLINE IN GAINS OF LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

In an article in the Glasgow "Postman's Gazette" of October 10, Arch. McKane gives figures showing the diminishing power the pure and simple trade unions to wrest any concessions from the employers. McKane writes in part as follows:

In 1894, there were 929 trade disputes. Of these, 35 per cent. were decided in favor of the workers, 36 per cent. in favor of the masters, and 29 per cent. were compromised. Ten years later, in 1904, there were only 355 disputes. Of these, only 17 per cent. were decided in favor of the workers, 48 per cent. in favor of the masters, and 35 per cent. were compromised.

This shows a decline of almost two-thirds in the number of disputes ventured upon by the Trade Unions; and the failing of Trade Unionism is even more glaring when we see how unevenly this reduced number of battles were decided. The percentage gained by the workers had fallen, more than half, whilst the percentage agined by the masters had risen until it was three times as large as that of the workers.

During the first part of this period when labor was making a fairly good fight, wages were increasing; but from 1900 onwards they began to decrease, showing that the two years taken were typical of the trend of events, and that some time during those ten years the masters had gained the upper hand, which they have held since.

The partial union of the workers by means of Trade Unionism was at first successful, but, being incomplete, owing to the division of the workers according to trades, its weakness was observed and taken advantage of by the employers, and it is now a failure, growing worse as the years roll on.

The lesson which it has taught us, **however, is** well worth learning. Union is **strength**; division is weakness, which brings defeat. Employers, at **first** baffled and beaten by Trade Unionism, eventually discovered the weakness in its division according to trades, and, taking advantage of the same, have so managed, by means of varying agreements with the different trades, that they are now able to take most of them one at a time and defeat them.

Thus the value of the "strike" is greatly depreciated; the weight of "organized opinion" is much less than it ought to be, and nine-tenths of the "delicate tact of skilled negotiators" is wasted in trying to regain the influence lost. So now, "Trade Unionism, to advance the interests of the working people, adopts the method of placing its leaders in the House of Commons."

But even here the workers are **not** properly united, and the division according to "trades" works untold harm. Only a few struggle on with sufficient assistance to give them a chance of gaining any real benefit.

There is only one hopeful effort at present being made in the line of Trade Unionism, and that is the organization and extension of "The General Federation of Trade Unions." But its formation is too loose, as it does not avoid the real weakness of ordinary Trade Unionism, which allows the various unions to make different contracts, that leave them open to be taken singly and defeated.

What is really required is the wiping out of all division of the workers according to trades, etc., and the formation of **"One Union of All the Workers"** against all their employers.

With the workers thus united, the employers could no longer play off one section against another. They could no longer smile when the "skilled negotiators" with "delicate tact" applied the "pressure of organized opinion," and the value of a threatened strike would be greatly enhanced. Many of the smaller demands of the workers (unobtainable at present) would be yielded rather than face the force of The Industrial Union with all its latent possibilities.

And when a real trial of strength would come, the leaders of the workers would be in an infinitely better position than they are now. Any attempt of the employers to convince **all the workers at one time** that they were practically at the mercy of their masters, would be met with a different reception from what it receives to-day when applied only to a few at a time.

The Industrial Union, in which all the workers would be fighting one battle, would either win the victory, or become a powerful Labor Party (which divided Trade Unionism at present fails to form effectively), with a proper programme in its demands for the emancipation of Labor from the unjust and unmercifully-used power of the employer.

Its demand would be emancipation from conditions which at present leave the worker only the choice of starvation, pauperism, beggary, or slavery to an employer.

Nothing short of Industrial Unionism can so unite the workers as to make the new methods of political action and the pressure of organized opinion in Trades Unionism effective and useful

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,
144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. OF CANADA.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. of Canada was held at 67 Bathurst street on October 25. Roll call: Absent, Morrison and Weitzel without excuse; and Rodgers excused.

Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Section London requesting fifty stamps; same ordered sent.

From Varley, of Toronto, reporting conditions in reference to I. W. W. local there; same to come up under unfinished business.

From Mrs. Nesbitt, Toronto. Secretary referred her to Varley, and also wrote Varley in reference to her request. Action endorsed.

National Secretary reported that books of both Secretary and Treasurer had been audited and found correct, and that semi-annual report would be sent out at once.

Varley's letter was taken up and discussed and the following resolution adopted and ordered published in the Daily and Weekly People, also sent to all sections and members-at-large, also to Varley of Toronto, and Leach of Montreal:

Whereas, The S. L. P. of Canada has always advocated an industrial organization of the working class which would recognize the class struggle both on the economic and political fields, and

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., no longer stand by these principles, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Canada calls on all members and sympathizers to aid, to the best of their ability, in the formation of an economic organization based on these lines, and furthermore request that all who take an active part in this work correspond as early as possible with our national secretary so that we can unitedly be represented at the coming convention to be held in the United States.

F. Heslegrove,
Recording Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia met in regular session with Rudolph in the chair.

The roll call showed all members to be present.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Correspondence: From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, relative to general party affairs; from Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, re the placing of a State ticket; from Organizer Muller, Section Richmond, re election leaflets and selection of a State ticket, criticising the same and asking for information; from Organizer Schade, Newport News, re nomination by that Section of Otto Blerch for Virginia member of the National Executive Committee.

Motion made and passed that the State Secretary's action be approved in having leaflets published with list of State ticket and party platform.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin.

Translated from the German by
BORIS REINSTEIN.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OPERATING FUND.

Now, that the campaign is practically at its close, our friends and comrades must again direct all their efforts toward sustaining their 365-day-a-year campaigner—the Party Press.

As we have often stated, we would much prefer deriving your sustenance entirely from our income from subscriptions and advertising. If our friends fail us in sending in sufficient subs to cover our obligation we must ask that they contribute their mite to the Operating Fund. Nothing too small, nothing too large.

K. Georgevitch, New York City	$ .55
Adolph Anderson, Port Angeles, Wash.	2.00
A. Weinstock, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
C. N. Nall, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
E. Babr, Columbus, Ohio	1.00
Wm. L. Kolkmeier, St. Charles, Mo.	2.00
John Steger, Hamilton, Ohio	2.00
S. Rohrbach, Reading, Pa.	1.00
Bernard Kyler, Wendling, Cal.	2.50
H. Cody, Empire, C. Z., Panama	10.00
Joe Brennan, Empire, C. Z., Panama	2.00
E. Felis, Empire, C. Z., Panama	1.00
"Come Again," Empire, C. Z., Panama	5.00
Sam Warjii, Empire, C. Z., Panama	1.00
L. Warjii, Empire, C. Z., Panama	1.00
H. L. Berger, New York City	1.00
E. Favresse, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
J. H. Johansson, Buffalo, N. Y.	1.25
Total	$ 36.30
Previously acknowledged	3,139.34
Omitted by error from last week's total	1.00
Grand Total	$3,176.64

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Section Pittsfield, Mass.	$ 5.00
Section Tacoma, Wash. (L.)	1.25
Gustav Rush	2.50
Section Chautauqua, N. Y. (L.)	2.00
D. Raphael	2.00
A. C. Wirtz	5.00
Section Mystic, Conn. (L.)	9.55
" Newport News, Va. (L.)	14.00
" Winona, Minn. (L.)	3.33
" New York, N. Y. (L.)	10.55
E. W.	1.00
H. Norlin	1.00
Texas S. E. C. (L.)	3.00
Albert Hanson	1.00
Section San Francisco, Cal. (L.)	3.50
" Newport News, Va. (L.)	2.00
Minnesota S. E. C. (L.)	40.10
Colorado S. E. C. (L.)	4.50
Washington S. E. C. (L.)	11.35
Michigan S. E. C. (L.)	5.00
Thomas Reedy	.25
T. J. House	1.00
W. O. Nelson	1.00
George Wegand	.50
F. Schroeder	.50
R. Rung	.25
Al. Ayars	1.00
Connectcut S. E. C. (L.)	2.25
Section Mystic, Conn. (L.)	3.00
" New York, N. Y. (L.)	4.25
" Manchester, N. H. (L.)	3.00
Morris Wyner	2.00
Edward Gustafson	1.00
M. Lederman	3.00
L. J. Francis	5.00
August Gillhaus, amount received from "The Independent," for article contributed to its issue of October 15th, 1908	15.00
Section Rockville, Conn. (L.)	3.50
German Socialist Society, San Francisco, Cal.	10.00
Branch No. 93, W. S. & D. B. F. of U. S. A.	25.00
Total	$211.13
Previously acknowledged	396.82
Grand Total	$607.95

NOTE.—It is expected, now that the campaign is practically closed, that the State Executive Committees, Sections and individual members send in the lists they hold together with the amounts collected thereon.

This office desires to apportion amounts collected where required, in accordance with the plan originally outlined, which it cannot do unless all lists have been accounted for.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

WANTED.

Comrades and sympathizers, who possess second hand Scientific and Sociologic books, and who desire to assist a few comrades not in position to purchase same, to contribute such books. Address

National Secretary of the S. L. P.

RENEW YOUR EFFORTS

The week ending October 30th has been a decidedly poor one for The People; 105 subs to the Weekly and thirty-six to the Daily is the net result of the week's effort. There is no doubt that the campaign has laid claim to the time of many of our friends which time would otherwise have been devoted in the interest of the Party Press. The campaign is now over. Let us buckle down to work, hard work, by getting new subscribers to The People and make our organ the power in the land we would like to see it as.

Those sending in two or more:

H. Cody	29
D. G. O'Hanrahan, Seattle, Wash.	2
J. Steiger, Hamilton, Ohio	2
J. C. Wiltshire, Montreal, Can.	3
A. E. Reimer, So. Boston, Mass.	2
Chas. H. Thorne, London, Can.	4
R. McLure, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
E. H. Lentz, Manchester, N. H.	3
A. Hedin, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
Geo. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	2
J. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.	2
B. Weber, Schenectady, N. Y.	2
C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.	2
Jas. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	4
J. M. Laepple, Allentown, Pa.	2
Aug. Clever, Braddock, Pa.	3
Fred Herman, Lincoln, Neb.	2
J. H. Johnson, Buffalo, N. Y.	2
F. Bombach, Jamaica Plain, Mass.	2

Prepaid cards: H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn., $3.00; A. E. Reimer, So. Boston, Mass., $1.40; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., $4.90; W. Suessbrick, Rockville, Conn., $5.00.

It is one thing to know the general demands of Socialism, quite another to have studied its birth and growth to maturity. Cold weather has set in, which may keep many of you indoors at night. What better diversion can be had than the companionship of a good book by the side of a warm hearth? In anticipation of the cold snap the Labor News Company has rushed all of the standard works on Socialism into print and is prepared to fill most every work on this subject. Socialism, Utopian and Scientific by Engels, Paris Commune by Marx, and Wage, Labor and Capital by Marx, are the latest arrivals and are a veritable mine of information on Socialism. Sue's Abbatial Crosier will be ready for shipment next week.

This week's orders of $1.00 or more:

Chicago, Ill.	$4.20
Br. 3, Kings Co., N. Y.	3.00
Seattle, Wash.	3.00
Spokane, Wash.	2.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	5.00
Scottdale, Pa.	1.15
St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Jamaica Plain, Mass.	1.50
So. Norwalk, Conn.	1.00
Edinburgh, Scotland	12.25
Empire, Panama	14.50

FOR THE BAZAAR AND FAIR ON THANKSGIVING DAY.

To the individual members, sections and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party:—

Comrades:—The annual fall festival of Section New York will this year, as in the past, be held on Thanksgiving Day afternoon and evening at Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and 43rd street. The committee of arrangements is now negotiating with theatrical agencies for the purpose of engaging some star performers. An elaborate vaudeville program for the afternoon is assured. In the evening a grand ball will be given. Aside from that, a bazaar and fair will be held for the purpose of raising funds for the benefit of the Daily People.

We write this appeal to call your attention to the fact that without your cooperation the bazaar and fair cannot succeed. We expect every member and sympathizer of the S. L. P. to aid us in making this affair a financial success.

Our time is so taken up with the campaign in this city that we have no time to present arguments why you should aid The People in the manner we are suggesting. Nor do we think it necessary. We are quite certain our members and our sympathizers understand the necessity of strengthening financially the Daily People. We want you to call upon your lady friends, your mothers, sisters and sweethearts to get busy with the needle. All fancy works that women alone are able to produce are eagerly bought up by our patrons at our semi-yearly affairs.

Articles that mere men can produce are also acceptable and are sometimes sold for almost as much as the beautiful embroidered and hand-painted pillows and other articles created by the women folks.

We can assure you whatever present you may send this committee between now and Nov. 26th next will be turned into cold cash on the occasion of our festival.

If you intend to help us please do not delay this matter. Whatever you intend to do, do it now.

We request you not to buy anything ready made for cash. Wherever it is not possible to make anything for this purpose and you feel disposed to send something, send the amount which you intend to spend instead. The reason for this is obvious. Instead of giving a profit to a capitalist and the committee work to turn the present into cash, you can simplify matters all around by remitting the amount which you intended to spend. But we prefer if you would use your efforts in producing something yourself or call upon the women folks to exercise their talents in that direction.

Cash contributions and presents are to be sent to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place.

For the Entertainment Committee,
A. Orange, Secretary.

BENEFIT OF SLAVONIAN PARTY PAPER.

The local organizations of Slavonian members of the S. L. P. of Cleveland will give an entertainment and theatrical performance on SUNDAY, November 14, for the purpose of raising funds to estabish a party press. The benefit performance will be held. in Popovich's Hall; 2537 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland. The play to be rendered is "The New Era." Admission, twenty-five cents.

ELIZABETH, N. J., REORGANIZED.

Section Elizabeth, N. J., was reorganized on November 1st, with the following officers, to wit:

Organizer—Charles Fallath, 467 Magnolia avenue.

Recording Secretary—John C. Sentgrath.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer—Bernhard Burgholz.

Literary Agent—Erich Zeigler.

Auditing Committee—Frank Zeire, Erich Zeigler and Michael McGirr.

Member to S. E. C.—Michael McGirr.

Readers of the Party organs and sympathizers desiring to become members of the Section may either correspond with or call on the Organizer.

Charles Fallath, Organizer.

SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE.

The GENERAL VOTE blanks upon which the votes upon the amendments to the Constitution, etc., must be recorded have been in your possession for the past five weeks.

You are hereby notified that the forms properly filled out must be in the hands of the undersigned on or before November 11, 1908, the day set for counting the votes.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

POUREN BENEFIT.

A theatrical benefit, concert and ball will be given by the I. W. W., Lettish L. U. 417, on SUNDAY evening, November 15, beginning at 4 p. m., at Miller's Bronx Casino, 2994 and 2998 Third avenue (between 153rd and 154th streets). The proceeds are for the benefit of the Jan Pouren Defense Fund. Music by the Lettish Musical Band.

Admission 35 cents for gentleman, 25 cents for ladies.

SECTION CLEVELAND, S. L. P., PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has established permanent headquarters with free reading room at 1366 Ontario street, and invites all comrades, friends and sympathizers passing through Cleveland to pay us a visit. You are welcome always. Headquarters open from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m.

The Differences
BETWEEN THE
Socialist Party
AND THE
Socialist Labor Party
ALSO BETWEEN
Socialism, Anarchism
AND
Anti-Political Industrialism
BY
A. ROSENTHAL
Price : : : : 10 Cents
By Mail, 12 Cents

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

DESTROYING THE HOME

IT IS DUE DIRECTLY TO THE INIQUITOUS SYSTEM OF CAPITALISM

A woman, still young, but with beauty wasted by toil and suffering, sat in one of the rooms of the New York Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Near her nestled three children, two boys, six and three, and an attractive little girl of four. It was apparent that there would soon be another child. The woman sat in an attitude of dumb dejection. Suddenly, without any reason, without any new reason at least, she began to weep, terribly, tragically, despairingly. The children paled under the outburst, and the oldest boy sprang to his feet shrilly passionate. "I don't want my mamma to cry," he exclaimed, his face white with rage. "I don't want my mamma to cry. I won't have it."

The printed words fail to describe the scene. This was not a childish expression of sympathy. It was a protest, an objection hurled in the teeth of an offending universe.

Seven years ago that woman married a decent, hard-working, respectable man. He was a pressman in a job printing office. His skill was not remarkable, nor was his intellectual development very great. He was just a poor man, willing to work hard, glad of his nine dollars a week. They lived in three small rooms, for which they paid ten dollars and a half a month. That left about six dollars a week for food, fuel, light, clothing, and all other expenses.

Last November the printing office laid off every hand it could spare. This particular pressman lost his job. After four weeks of fruitless search for another the man applied for aid at the rooms of the society. He had waited until the children actually cried for food, and then he could wait no longer.

Now observe what happened. The society provided the family with groceries, coal, and clothing, and then it gave work to the woman. It had no work for the man. The woman was given sewing to do, coarse aprons, flannels, infants' wrappers, and the like, garments such as the society manufactures every years by the thousands to give away to the needy.

But steadily as she sewed, long hours as she sat over her work, she could not keep the wolf away. In January the family was dispossessed, turned out of the home they had lived in for seven years. Again it was on the woman that the burden of support fell. She found work as a housekeeper, janitress of a tenement house in a very mean neighborhood. No salary attaches to such a position, but rooms are furnished rent free. The family had to eat, they must have light and fire, and to meet these necessities the woman went out charring. She labored eight hours with pail and scrubbing brush, and then she went home and cooked, and cared for her family. Incidentally she performed the janitor work of a six-story tenement with four families to a floor. Janitor's work is brutally hard, all of it, and some of it is too unspeakable to describe to ears polite. This woman did it while her husband kept up the vain search for a job.

One day the landlord complained that the tenement was not receiving proper attention. The janitor was away too much of the time and there was no one on hand to attend to prospective tenants. Terrified at the thought of losing the roof over their heads the woman promised to give up the charring. She began to beg odd jobs of the tenants, and for a time the family existed on the pittance she earned from people almost as unfortunate as themselves. Then a gleam of light crossed the drab of their lives. The husband found work in a cannery at six dollars a week. This was in March. The work lasted until April, and about the time it ended they were notified that the tenement was sold, that the new landlord had his own janitor, and that they would have to go.

The day they were turned out they sold the sticks of furniture that had made their rooms a home. The money paid a nominal board for a week or so in the crowded home of a sympathetic neighbor. When the last cent was gone she did not ask them to leave, but she suggested to the man that if the tenement-house inspector found two families living in the apartment there might be trouble for them all. She offered to keep the wife and children on until he could establish a home for them. So they stayed and the man took to the streets, the bread line, and the park benches.

Up to this time, in spite of an avalanche of troubles, the family had clung together, never dreaming that they could be parted. At first the husband did come back to visit them. Sometimes he had a little money to give them, but oftener it was the wife who had a few pennies of sewing money to divide with him. Once the society got him a position as motorman on a street railway, but by this time the bread line and the park benches had got in their work on him. He failed utterly to pass the required physical examination. After that he saw his family at rare intervals, and finally, in July, his visits ceased altogether. Affection, solicitude, parental responsibility, self-respect, had been killed in that man's soul. There was nothing left in him but the instinct for self-preservation.

So the woman sat in the rooms of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and faced the fact that her home was finally and definitely a wreck. They were going to send her to a maternity hospital and the children to separate institutions. Her weeping was like that of a guiltless person in the shadow of the gallows. She was condemned—for no crime. Perhaps she will die in the hospital. If she lives she will have four children to support.—Hampton's Broadway Magazine

Grand Vaudeville Performance and Ball
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY
ON
Thursday, November 26, 1908
(THANKSGIVING DAY), At Three P. M., for the
DAILY PEOPLE
AT
Grand Central Palace
Lexington Ave., between 43d and 44th Sts., New York.
TICKETS (Admitting One) Twenty-five Cents
HAT CHECK, Ten Cents.
An Excellent Array of Professional Vaudeville Talent Will Positively Appear.
BALL AT EIGHT P. M.

.TEN CENT BOOKS.

Chicago Martyrs Vindicated.
Communist Manifesto.
Engles, Life Of.
No Compromise.
Right to be Lazy.
Socialism, What It Is.
Workinmen's Programme.
New York Labor News Company.
25 City Hall Place. New York.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

WOMAN
—AND THE—
Socialist Movement

* * *

Published Under Auspices of the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

* * *

The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

* * *

48 Pages. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

* * *

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

If you wish to keep well posted up in happenings in Great Britain and the progress of Industrial Unionism there, read the official organ of the British Advocate of Industrial Unionism—

"THE INDUSTRIAL UNIONIST"

Yearly subscription for U. S. A. or Canada, 50c.
Half-yearly subscription, 25c.
Advocates Revolutionary Unionism without Affiliation to Any Political Party.

Address:—
Business Manager, S. WALKER,
c/o Wm. G. Allan, G. S. T.
Springfield Cottage.
Hapwood, Heywood,
near Manchester, England.

"SEND FOR THE LATEST."

The
Declaration
for Industrial
Emancipation

A document dealing with the present panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.

* * *

"IT IS THE REAL THING."

* * *

Send Ten Cents and Get It.

* * *

Address, JAMES T. HUNTER,
Recorder.
116 East 63d St., New York City.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen

The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), $2 per year; $1 for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

KEEP IN TRIM!
WITH
VERA-CASCARA
CHOCOLATE COATED
THE BEST REMEDY FOR
Habitual Constipation
AND
Torpid Liver
100 PILLS 25¢
SENT POST-PAID
H. L. BERGER
CHEMIST & APOTHECARY
2ND AVE. COR. 96 ST. NEW YORK

THE
DEVELOPMENT
OF
SOCIALISM
IN
GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 CITY HALL PLACE
NEW YORK.